FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X. NO. 286 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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Incorporated in Holland.

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Fully paid-up Capital Fls.60,000,000 = £6,000,000
Reserve funds Fls.42,165,211 £3,516,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:		
Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—if the average interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continents places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road,
L. J. G. VAN LEEUWEN, Actg. Agent.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
9th December ..	NARKUNDA †	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA *	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
5th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA †	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	9,224
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,294
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,288
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MUNDRA	7,275
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,600
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,903

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
16th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
29th ,,	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
24th February	SOUDAN	
9th March	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
16th December 1923.	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
4th Dec. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
7th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
8th ,, ..	VARELA	Basra via Kathiawar & Karachi
9th ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

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AND
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1220.

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Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru. ..	Y. Tomioka	8757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru.	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	5829	18 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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Phone Nos. 279, 4963. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalapuiba ..	4,310	13th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vithoba ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,963
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,226,040
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Fos. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique Ibo.
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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Acting Manager.

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If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.
I have prepared an oil Muzfarl Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.
MANY HAVE USED IT.
Try once sample box, Re. 1-2-0, Big bottle Rs. 2-8-0.
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HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Mamanwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir BORBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.
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Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Khandwa
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambalia	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
Calicut	Palmcole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Cawnpore	Patna
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Peshawar
Chittagong	Poona
Coconada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona City
Cochin	Quetta
Coimbatore	Rajamandry
Colombo	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,00,125
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
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Manager.

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No Company combines so many advantages:
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Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

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Who Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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Please apply for further particulars
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Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it, is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

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SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
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LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CASTE HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
GIRGAUM BACK PAREKH WADI,
BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....." "Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ENGINEERS for Ginning and Pressing Factory Upcountry. Apply Box No. 8775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5662

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE.
A R.5682.

WANTED—A BHATIA UNDER-GRADUATE as Clerk. Apply personally TRIBHOVUNDAS PRAGJI, 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. R.5675.

WANTED.—SHAREHOLDERS, CANVASSING AGENTS, and LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES, in every town for the HOMELY HINDU HOSTELS COMPANY, LTD., Bombay, 14, objects being, Health and Happiness of the country. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

WANTED—Energetic English knowing youths to work as Managers for the various branches of our firm in and out side India. Pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to:—ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
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A 14826

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B R5669

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C R5428

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C R.5413

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C R5479

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW near Kalachowki quarries, situated on the Parel Tank Road. The bungalow is spacious and useful for godown and other purposes. Please inquire c/o. The TATA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY BUILDING DEPARTMENT, Love Lane, Mazgaon.
C R15001

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WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

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AUTOMATIC Oil-immersed CIRCUIT BREAKERS (Triple Pole) fitted with Ammeters; stocked in sizes of 30, 60, 100 and 200 Amps. Lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3325.
B

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WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Foretells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Distt., South India.
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DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Brilliant success in Govt. Diploma in Auditing and prizes in London Chamber's Examination, testify to the excellent training personal and through post. Write or call immediately for enrolment, Apollo St.
M. R5638.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Please apply to Dr. R. R. Gupta, M.D., (Homoeo) Principal for free prospectus and case taking book of ./4/- cost, to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathic, Electro Homoeopathic and Biochemic sciences and to get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases.
M R5499

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—B.S.A. COMBINATION in complete running order. Very cheap bargain. Apply GRANT CYCLE CO., 14, Khetwadi Lane.
N R5672

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—70 Cases of ENGLISH TYPES. Different styles and varieties. Weight 1,500lbs. Offered cheap. Personal inspection between office hours invited. HUKUMCHAND AND CO., 72, Appolo Street Bombay. R.5674.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITER OLIVER NO. 7 Brief, good working. Nett Rs. 250. Apply MOTILAL K PATEL, Princess Street, Cloth Market, Block 8.
T R5636

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KASHMIR TWEEDS SUIT, length (7¼ yds. x 24 in.) in all shades Rs. 11 Silk embroidered leather handbags Rs. 2-8-0 each. Genuine Kashmir saffron Re. 1-8-0, a tola. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING CO., Srinagar.
T R5648

GAIN YOUR OBJECT by presenting a suit length of our Best Kashmir Donegal Tweeds of natural wool. Very respectable yet fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yds. x 24") Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds) Rs. 9. Makes charming coats. Black, brown or khaki Puttees (leg bandages) Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T R5665

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to buyers of fancy Ladies and Gents boots and shoes machinery up to date and latest type of machinery and parts to be sold at the lowest price immediately. Machinery and parts open for inspection at the STANDARD BOOT AND SHOES MANUFACTURING CO's GODOWN near Phoenix Motor Co., Lamington Road. R.5680.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S S. S. "KILINDINI"

THIS STEAMER will leave Prince's Dock "G" Shed at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 5th December, 1922, direct for Marmugao.

FARES WITHOUT FOOL.

1st Class Cabin Berth	Rs.	18
2nd Class Cabin Berth	,,	12
Deck	,,	4/4

Tickets available at Prince's Dock "G" Shed from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. on Saturday and Monday.
R5649

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo
BULLOCH, BROS., & Co., Ld.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ld.,
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly "Darmstadt")	5012	3359	1890	Bombay. London from 26th Nov. till 2nd Dec. thereafter Southampton
WARTURM	9654	2127	1908	

C14821

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD, will be held at the MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, on the 12th day of December 1922, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.) to receive the Scrutineers report on the poll on the resolution, and amendment specified below taken as directed at the 3rd Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on Tuesday the 31st day of October, 1922, and the Chairman's declaration of the result of the Poll:—

(1) Resolution:—
That the appointment of Mr. Revashanker Jugjiwan as Director of the Company be and is hereby confirmed.

(2) Amendment:—
That Mr. Chhotalal Ishwarlal Parekh be and is hereby elected Director of the Company in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation.

(3) Resolution:—
That Mr. Haralal Dayabhai Nanavaty be and is hereby elected as Director of the Company in place of Mr. C.A. Latiff who retires by rotation.

If the amendment above specified is declared lost the meeting will proceed with the consideration of the original resolution to which the above amendment was moved; which original Resolution ran as follows:—

That Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation be and is hereby re-elected as Director of the Company.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJI.
Chairman.
3rd Ordinary General Meeting.
C.15038.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., will be held at the MORARJI GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on the 12th day of December 1922, immediately after the work of the Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the said Company which has been convened at the same place and date at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) is over to receive the scrutineers report on the poll taken as directed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. held on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1922, on the Extrardinary Resolution specified below and the Chairman's declaration of the result of the Poll:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That in the article 142 in the lines 4 and 5 instead of the words 'not more than 4 months before the meeting' the words 'not more than 6 months before the meeting' be substituted."

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJI,
Chairman,
Extraordinary General Meeting.
C.15039.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—"BROOKS AND DOXEY'S OLD KING WEFT" FRAMES of 1892 each of 352 Spindles can be seen in Working order. For particulars etc please apply the MANAGER—The JAM MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Lal Baugh, Parel. R.5678.

NOTICE.

THE DARBHANGA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, opposite the Railway Station Navsari on Saturday, 23rd December 1922 at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

1. To receive the Director's report and to adopt the audited accounts for the period ending 31st August 1922.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. J. Vimadalal who retires but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 16th Dec. 1922 to the 30th Dec. 1922 (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board
THE NEW TEXTILE COY.,
Managing Agents.
C15041.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, at Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after the 3rd January, 1923, at the Company's Registered Office, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on production of share certificates between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on week days, and on Saturdays between the hours of 12 Noon to 1 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 15th December 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 23rd December 1922 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS & CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
Agents.
C15037

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

WANTED by a welknown reliable party, a SLEEPING or ACTIVE PARTNER able to invest 2 to 5 lacs of rupees in a HIGHLY LUCRATIVE running business in Bombay. No speculation. Not the least fear of losses. No competitors, a new line tried and tested. Only those who can rely upon their own judgment without needing the opinion of a broker or private secretary or munim need write to Box No. 8773, c/o the "Bombay Chronicle". Such a one will soon find that while going in search of a safe and lucrative source of investment for his idle capital he has also secured a useful and reliable friend and adviser for himself.
C R5637

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

EIGHT SHARE CERTIFICATES in the above Coy., standing in the name of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya or Vishvanath Prabhuram Nos. 196, 372, 389, 563, 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1738 have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of these should be notified within one month to the Registered office of the Coy. Hammam Street, Fort, otherwise duplicates will be issued to the above Owner.
Bombay, 18th November, 1922.
R5670

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company held on the 29th day of November, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10 per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made, and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 2nd day of January, 1923, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 5th December 1922.

By Order of the Board
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
29th November 1922.
C15025

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

ADJOURNMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING which was convened for November, 30th, 1922, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Special Resolutions the Extraordinary Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on November, the 13th, and set out in the Notice sent to the shareholders dated November 13th, 1922, has been ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1922, at 5-30 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) at the Registered Offices of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 30th November, 1922.
C15035

FOR SALE

STEAM AND ELECTRIC PLANT.

OFFERS INVITED for:—

1. Steel Lancashire Boiler 30 feet by 7 feet, 125 lbs. pressure by Thomas Beeley and Sons, made in 1898.

1—Belliss and Morcom's 400 B.H.P. self lubricating quick revolution two crank Compound engine 375 R.P.M. with flat base plate to take Westinghouse's Alternator Complete with Jet Condensing plant consisting of Condensor and "Edward's" two throw single Acting Air-Pump driven by a 35 B.H.P. Motor, made in 1908.

1—British Westinghouse Co's 300 K.W. A.C. Generator, three-phase, 50 periods, 375 R.P.M. Voltage suitable to operate 250 volt motors complete with shaft, half coupling and out board bearing coupled direct upon combination bed plate to the above Belliss and Morcom's engine, dated 1908.

1—Direct connected Exciter connected with half couplings to the above Generator shaft.

1—Exciter Rheostat.
1—200 B.H.P. Motor, 415 R.P.M.
3—25 B.H.P. Motor 710 R.P.M.
1—55 B.H.P. Motor, 950 R.P.M.
3.—10 B.H.P. Motor, 705 R.P.M.
1—20 B.H.P. Motor 710 R.P.M.

The above motors are of squirrel case Induction type suitable for three phase, 50 cycles, 250 volts circuit.

1—60 B.H.P. Motor, 480 R.P.M.
1—5 B.H.P. Motor, back geared enclosed type 170/950 R.P.M.

The above motors are slip-Ring Induction type suitable for three phase, 50 cycles, 250 volts Circuit.

1—35 K.W. Shunt Wound D.C. 220 volts Generator, 950 R.P.M. coupled direct to above 55 B.H.P. Squirrel cage Induction motor on one bed plate.

The above plant, dated 1908 is complete with main and feeder Switch boards Auto-starters, Motor Control Panels, speed controllers etc. etc.

The whole of the above plant is incomplete working order and can be seen at the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla.

Offers to be sent to:—
TATA SONS LIMITED.
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings., Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
R.5673.

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Linseed Oils during the year 1923-24.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned and must reach the Agent's office not later than 2 p.m. on Friday, the 9th February 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than Thursday, the 21st December 1922.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

A. K. MUIRHEAD,
Controller of Stores.
N. W. Railway.
Office of Controller of Stores, Moghalpura, dated 26-11-22.
TA C15043

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, having returned, all powers of attorney given to one person or more, whether in connection with the business of Messrs. ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, Limited or otherwise are now revoked and determined.
R5668

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

Dr. HARI WAMAN BHAT, of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sadashiv Peth in Poona, by his constituted Attorney, Moreshwar Damodar Bhat.....Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 21st day of December, 1922, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any to Mr. S. B. Billimoria, of Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company, at No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, and if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator of the said Company or in person or by their Attorney's to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 21st day of December, 1922, at 11-30 o' clock in the forenoon at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjusting upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1922.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidator.
C14936.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Dayal Mowji, late of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

VALLABHDAS RAMJI and RAMDAS RATANSI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, respectively, a Merchant and a Landlord and respectively residing at Ghatkopar in the Thana District and at Kandawadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, being two of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of November, 1922.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15036

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4982.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINEERING and Miscellaneous Stores such as Bolts and Nuts, Firebars, C. I. Scraps, W. I. Scrap Marine Boilers, Sledge Hammers, Dodspikes, Fishplates, Horse Shoes and Nails, Cart-Wheels, Crab Winches, Jacks, Cast Steel Bars, Shackless, Lift and Force Pumps, Rubber Hose-pipes, Coir and Manilla Rope, Miscellaneous Leather Stores, Moss Tins, Cleats, Wall Plugs, and Switches and miscellaneous hand tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The Sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE of Electrical goods such as:—Large stoves, Electroliers, Fans, Globes, Motors, Vacuum cleaners, shades, Lamps of sorts, Regulators Hot point Kettles; Jugs, Shaving set, Tea pots, Heaters, Ranges, Irons, etc. wires of sorts, show cases, cupboard, desks safe lathes and other electrical articles.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 18, Military Square Lane in the office show rooms and godowns of the Electrical Engineering Co. by order of the mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. John William Petterson, carrying on business under the name of the Electrical Engineering Co., the abovementioned stock in trade furniture, fittings, etc.

The above goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Bombay, 4th December, 1922.
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th December, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH COPPER SHEETS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th December next, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. The Copper Merchants' Company, Ltd.

15 bundles French Cooper Sheets ex. s. s. "Vechtdijk."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on MONDAY the 4th December 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Messrs. Mr. Meghji Permanand.

2850 bags white Java Sugar ex s.s. "Pasha."

The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT HORNBY ROAD Fort.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises.

The Building materials of the old office of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Hornby Road Fort, for removal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS AND SOLID SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for Dr. Popat Parbhuram Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will on THURSDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms on account and risk of Messrs. Laboobhoy Changanlal and Samaljee Panachand.

36 pieces of silk piece-goods.

43 gold and silver embroidered caps and one gold and silver embroidered coat.

A large lot of solid silverware such as flower-stands, powder boxes, menu stands, cups and saucers, boxes, assorted tea and table spoons etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Messrs. Shamji Premji and Co.

675 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra"

The above Bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KANDEWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on the TUESDAY, 12th day of December 1922 at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction the under mentioned property on the premises under instructions from Mr. Feroz Faredoon Daboo, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser thereof Mr. Narayen Arjun Sett Dere the Mortgagor whereof is one Bai Gangabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 13/136 Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage on the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antonio Francisco Ferreira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the said Vendor at their office No. 375 Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th December 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT DADAR NEAR MAHIM.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Anand Rao Jiwan Nakhwa and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Shivshankar Moroba under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of December 1912, sell by public auction the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 4th December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ort of pension and tax tenure situate at Dadar, near Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Collector's Books under Old No. 261 part, New No. 3948 part, Old Survey No. 378 part, New Survey No. 1464 part, and Cadestral Survey No. 1482 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on the east by the property of Khanderao Shivshankar and others, on the west by the property bearing Survey No. 1464, on the south by a passage and on the north by the property bearing Survey No. 1463.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co., Auctioneers for the Mortgagee at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GOLDOL "SHRI HARI" GOLDOL

GOLDOL ELECTRIC MEDICAL HALL

Goldol is positive cure for impotency, lost energy, weak nerves and self-abuse. Only pill a day after food with milk or water. Rs. 10 per bottle. Hours 7 to 9. Fee Rs. 2 only. Specialis for Piles, Hydrocele, Asthma, Impotency, Diabetes, Female and Skin Diseases, Cancer, Scrofula, Paralysis, Consumption, Fistula, Venereal Diseases, Hernia.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN AND ELECTRO HOMOEOPATH.
SHRI K. M. HARDOLIWALA,
M.B.E.H. (LONDON),
No. 2, 3rd Bholwada, BOMBAY.
Opposite Swaminarayan Temple.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bomaby.

AUCTION SALE OF PYJAMA, SLEEPING SUITS, SHIRTS, VESTS, TINS, BENGERS FOOD, PICTURE POST-CARDS, A VERY LARGE LOT OF JIG SAW PUZZLES, WIRE FLY FLAPS, FOLDING BED TRAYS, BED PESTS AND INDIAN GRAMAPHONE RECORDS, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Mehta & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, the above mentioned goods by order of the Superintendent, Red Cross Depot.

ALSO ON ACCOUNT OF ADAMALLY PITHABHOY, Esq., ONE LOT LEATHER GOODS.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within 2 days from the date of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MALAD DISTRICT THANA WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Under instructions from Mr. M. B. Padgett, the Constituted Attorney of Mr. Soonderdas Padamsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 16th day of December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following immoveable property WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

All that piece or parcel of land of Khoti tenure situate at Ghod Bunder Road, Malad, Sub-District, Bandra, District Thana, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 2,545 square yards or thereabouts bearing Field No. 63 Dhep Farasgix with the messuages tenements and dyelling houses standing thereon bearing Salsette Notified Area Committees House No. 24 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by Ghod Bunder Road on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhai Jamshedji on or towards the south by Khotas Road and on or towards the north by the property of Madhavdas Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
28 Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, TARDEO, BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1922 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 81 BALES SHIRTING CALENDERED AND 50 BALES YARN OF 20½ COUNT BLACK TIE OF RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS.

Messrs. J S MODY & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December 1922 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, Tardeo, Bombay under instructions from the Proprietor of Raja Bahadur Motilal, Poona Mills and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting Purchasers at the Auction Sale held on 4th day of November 1922.

On account and at the risk of Doshi Bapuchand Hirachand.
4 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 136½.
12 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 92½.
6 Bales Shirting No. 93½.
22 Bales Shirting No. 15½.
3 Bales Shirting Cal. 14½.
19 Bales Shirting Cal. 138½.
26 Bales Shirting Cal. No. 142½.

On account and at the risk of Belmukand Rathi.
50 Bales Yarns 20½ Count Black Tie.

Conditions of sale and the particulars of the goods etc., will be read at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th December 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY
at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

The Popular Goldwyn Masterpiece
"REVENGE OF TARZAN"
Starring
GENE POLLARD

Also SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
Super production
"SURYA-KUMARI"
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILMS Co :-
Featuring Famous Star
Mr. DADU & RAJA SANDOW
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
Manager for Bombay: JAMES McGRATH.

TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-30.
TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-30.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.,
The Pioneers and originators of the MAMMOTH FILM ATTRACTION
present
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Great Screen Triumph.

"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"

A Simple Story of Plain People.
Elaborated from the famous stage play of that name by D. W. Griffith.
TIME AND PLACE.
In the Story World of Make-believe
CHARACTERS—Nowhere—Yet Anywhere
INCIDENTS—Never Occurred—Yet often Happening.

"WAY DOWN EAST"
A SONG OF THE SOUL,
featuring
RICHARD BARTLEMISS
AND
LILIAN GISH
"WAY DOWN EAST"

is unquestionably the costliest film yet produced,
total cost being over
800,000 DOLLARS.

This is perhaps the most Expensive Entertainment since Caeser plated the arena with silver for the Citizens of ancient Rome.

While on the subject of money please note despite the pictures enormous cost and the fact that it played all over the world at first class theatre prices the
BOMBAY PRICES WILL BE
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
SEATS for 6 p. m. and 9-30 Shows.
BOOKABLE AT ROSE & Co, Ltd.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Breath-Catching Action, Spectacular Thrills and Sympathetic Heart Appeal.
J. P. McGOWAN
IN
THE RUSE OF
"THE RATTLER"
See it! It will thrill you!
AND OTHER FILMS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
FINAL INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
See The terrific Closing Episodes.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE!
on
Wed. 6th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIVAJI.
No Complimentary Tickets will be allowed.
Saturday 9th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)
VIDYA-HARAN.
Sunday 10th Dec. 1922 ar 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

COMING! COMING!
ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI
will open their season at the Bombay Theatre Grant Road.
Their most Successful play
ASURI LALASU.
(Sheridan's Fizarro)
On Monday 4th December 1922 at 9. p.m. (S.T.)
The Company will give Three performance every week.
Every Monday and Thursday night and Saturday afternoon.
Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1 & as. 8
Tickets will be had at Madhavashram Girgaum every day.
K. P. PANDIT
Manager.
Bombay Season.

AMUSEMENTS

REMEMBER!

SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK

of the charming Historical Love-story in the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Concluding 5 chapters—5000 feet—of this extraordinarily fascinating Cine Romance by one of the world's greatest fiction writers
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE
the author who has immortalised himself by his internationally famous book "Sherlock Holmes."

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

Our Two-Week Magnificent Cine—History and Screen Drama
(Specially brought to India from France by Mr. Ratanji Dorabji after personal inspection at a tremendous cost)
The love "affaires" of Napoleon's handsome Lieutentant—and the supreme manner in which Napoleon interests himself in them—in spite of all his poiltical and military responsibilities is indeed a treat to follow.
COME—WE PROMISE YOU SUPER—EXCELLENT PICTURE!
SOMETHING AND SUPERB—SPARKLING!
One lakh for each chapter—fancy that!
A Story that revolves round that great central figure,—
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Whom you have now learnt to admire and love. Here he is amidst all the Splendour of his invincible "entourage" of mighty French Generals,—Generals, who under him shook the world from end to end; Generals who created a glorious France!

"THE DISCIPLE OF NAPOLEON"

A side-splitting Comedy—"Henpecked Husbands" in the programme.
TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA

SECOND WEEK
The most talked-of picture in the world
'FOOLISH WIVES'
Concluding 7 Chapters.
A Universal Super-Jewel Production
The First Real Million Dollar Picture

'FOOLISH WIVES'
A PICTURE-DREAM!
Superb—Authentic—Artistic—Enthralling
The greatest film achievement ever conceived—dramatic—spectacular—lavish—an epitome of human passion—made on a grander scale than ever before attempted—
Mirror of Men's Mendacity—Frivolous
Fashionable Folks
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES!
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30; p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

MUSIC WEEK.

THE FIFTH MUSIC CONFERENCE
OF THE
GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
will be held from the 6th December to 12th December
IN SHRI RAM CHOWK
of the Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

Well-known Musicians from the different parts of India will attend the Conference. All Music lovers should not lose this opportunity.

Tickets for Musical Concerts can be had daily from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. at the Office of the Conference,

Further particulars at the Office of the Conference or by correspondence.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Wednesday the 6th December 1922
EKACHA-PYALA
(at 8 p. m.)
Saturday the 9th December 1922
MUKNAYAK.
(at 8 p. m.)
Sunday the 10th December 1922
SWAYAMVAR.
(at 2-30 p. m.)

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK ONLY.
STAR FILMS, LTD.
PRESENTS THEIR NEW PRODUCTION
THE DOOM OF THE YADAVAS
IN FIVE MAGNIFICENT PARTS.
"Thou O! Govind! Shalt thyself become the destroyer of thine own kinsmen, because thou was indifferent to the Kurus and the Pandavas when they killed each other." See the fulfilment of this curse. See the mad revelry of the Yadavas—see their annihilation and see how Krishna left this world to BE BORN Again for the vindication of truth and justice.
Showing to-day and this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra Shows on Holidays at 3-30.

ADDRESSED BY A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Doctor Sam Williams, Specialist Incurable diseases, Lucknow. Foreign telegram 2926/AA, Manchester, 21-12-22:—
Send more powders doing good.—Rocco Rhosonaea.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection. Our medicines are non-poisonous.
DR. SAM WILLIAMS
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.

BABY'S DELIGHT.
JHU-JHU REST SWING.

In the Jhu-Jhu baby is comfortable, happy and out of harms way. He cannot fall; his limbs are free for natural exercise which improves digestion and guards against the teething troubles. Folds flat. Can be put anywhere instantly. Tested up to 100 lbs.

Eminent Doctors admire and appreciate the Jhu-Jhu and recommend it for babies. Numerous Compliments from every rank and every quarter of India.

(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended your safety Swings for baby. (Sd.) F. Bodycot (Mussoorie.)
(2) I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu-Jhu. (Sd.) Mrs. E. Dawes, Nasik.
(3) I found Jhu-Jhu Rest Swing an ideal thing for small children. *Its further allurements is the moderate price* affordable by many. (Sd.) Syed Hasan Imam, Gaya.

Prices (*on approval*) DeLuxe Rs. 6-0
Standard Rs. 8-12 Post & Pkg. As. 12
DO NOT DEPRIVE YOUR BABY.
Order one To-day. K. & KEYS Co. No. 3 Faiz Bazar,—DELHI

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
PIANO PLAYERS
and other
Musical Instruments.

A golden opportunity for Players on Piano and other musical instruments. We have opened a shop for the advantage of players on Piano and other musical instruments. All sorts of repairs including tuning are handled by experts with utmost care and with moderate rates. New or second-hand pianos will be supplied on application at reasonable prices. We also purchase old pianos if desired by the owners.

DOVE & CO.,
106-108 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

"H & B" English, Motor Bulb Horns.

Double Twist Bugle Horn. As sketch Has 5 ins. Oval bell. Length overall 20 ins. Quite a good horn at this low price.
No. 1105-E, Brass, Rs. 20-0 each.
No. 1105-F, Nickel, Rs. 24-8 each.
The Advance Motor Co.,
ACCESSORY HOUSE,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week,	Day of month,	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft.
T	6	m 0 59	29 1	7	m 7 5	18 9
		0 44a	26 6		6 48a	15 7
W	7	m 0 22	29 1	8	m 6 25	18 9
		0 4a	26 8		6 8a	15 3
T	8	m 1 36	28 11	8	m 7 44	18 11
		1 28a	26 2		7 26a	16 3
S	1	m 11 28	26 8		m 5 44	8 15
		9 57a	26 9		5 32a	15 8
S	2	m 9 34	26 6	2	m 35	19 10
		10 32a	27 7		3 44a	16 3
M	3	m 10 14	26 4	3	m 4 19	19 0
		11 9a	26 3		4 20a	15 10
T	5	m 11 25	26 8	5	m 5 44	18 10
					5 32a	15 0

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1922.
Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.879 inches.
Temperature of Air		8 .8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71.5 "
Dew Point		66.8 "
Relative humidity of Air		0.618 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air		88.7 "
Minimum temperature of Air		74.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight		ENE.NNW,N.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight		169 miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd December 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-east and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is in excess at Muan and Delhi. Day temperature was above normal at Hissar. Night temperature was above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Jhansi day temperature was above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and northwest Rajputana and humidity is in excess at Karachi. Day temperature was above normal in Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and in defect at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature was above normal except on the west Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Akola humidity is in excess. Temperature was above normal at Saugar and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao and in defect at Bombay and Karwar. Night temperature was above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are ligthly or moderately clouded and in the south Bombay Deccan humidity is in excess. Day tmperature was below normal at Sholapur while night temprature was above it at Bhijapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and heavy in south Madras. Coimbatore reports 3.52", Trichinopoly 1.26", and Negapatam 1.20". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the greater part of the Peninsula and the western disturbance is giving light cloud in Baluchistan, Sind, the west Punjab and north Rajaputana. The stor off Malabar has not moved appreciably.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in southeast Madras, Mysore and Malabar.

India Telegraphic summary for the 1st December 1922.

The storm near Trivandrum yesterday has moved in a nothwesterly direction and is probably about three hundred miles west of Cochin. It has again given locally heavy rain in south Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local in Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tinnevelly one inch; Pamban, Trichinopoly one and a half Madura four; Coimbatore, Ootacamund two; Salem three-quarters; Cuddalore one; Cuddapah a half; Nellore three-quarters.

The western disturbance is entering Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE ND OF DEC. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of hrs past 24	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of hrs past 24 hrs.	Humidity At 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total, 1st November to date	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	... ...	... ...	... ...	0	...	...
do. 30th	77.1	60.4	74	0		—1.69
Jask	86.3	69.0	85	0		—0.38
Muskat	... ...	... ...	... ...	0	...	...
Do. 22nd	85.3	75.1	76	0		—0.40
Multan	77.9	52 7	77	0		—0.08
Rawalpindi	73.2	44 7	74	0		—0.31
Lahore	76.8	51.8	82	0		—0.10
Hissar	85.2	49.2	67	0		—0.05
Ambala	78.4	51.7	69	0		—0.23
Delhi	77.8	53.8	78	0		—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	... ...	... ...	... ...	0	...	...
Mainpuri	82.4	52.2	76	0		—0.21
Jhansi	87.1	52.1	57	0		—0.14
Cawnpore	78.6	53.5	86	0		—0.41
Allahabad	80.6	51.7	79	0		—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.7	49.9	58	0		—0.68
Karachi	82.0	66.1	87	0		—0.05
Ajmer	84.8	50.6	62	0		—0.19
Jaipur	85.5	51.6	52	0.51		—0.36
Kotah	88.8	58.4	53	0		+0.06
Mount Abu	76.5	58.4	58	0		—0.21
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	57.1	93	0		—0.09
Dwarka	79.6	64.8	97	0		—0.01
Veraval	87.9	67.6	56	0		—0.23
Rajkot	92.7	57.2	48	0		—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	59.5	58	0.05		—0.12
Surat	91.2	64.3	59	0.13		—0.09
Ahmedabad	92.0	66.9	47	0		—0.12
Deesa	92.4	52.9	53	0		—0.11
Neemuch	86.7	51.8	48	0		—0.17
Indore	86.4	64.8	51	2.61		+2.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	79.9	51.8	70	1.56		+1.03
Saugor	84.8	61.6	41	0.87		+0.38
Hoshangabad	83.3	54.0	77	2.47		+1.90
Khandwa	89.8	55.3	63	0.59		+0.09
Akola	86.3	53.3	69	2.12		+1.68
Amraoti	84.6	60.5	54	1.52		0.98
Nagpur	82.1	57.2	65	1.99		+1.29
Chanda	82.5	58.2	85	2.37		+1.65
Raipur	79.9	58.3	70	1.04		+0.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.7	75.4	61	0		—0.44
Ratnagiri	92.1	71.6	61	2.47		+1.74
Mormugao	89.5	75.9	91	4.62		+3.82
Karwar	88.2	73.5	62	3.23		+1.56
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.9	51.6	51	0.73		+0.13
Ahmednagar	80.7	54.0	63	10.02		+9.46
Poona	81.4	54.4	65	6.60		+5.70
Sholapur	79.9	60.7	54	3.10		+2.22
Bijapur	80.8	63.3	69	9.61		+8.76
Belgaum	79.5	63.6	72	4.06		+2.64
Aurangabad	82.1	54.0	51	5.69		+5.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.9	...	77	1.38		+0.76
Hyderabad	80.6	61.6	69	0.86		+0.02
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Manglore	85.9	76.2	83	2.96		+0.06
Calicut	83.8	74.6	90	0.08	9.25	+4.28
Cochin	85.2	74.5	85	0.05	12.49	+6.11
Colombo	86.0	71.8	90	0.29	21.74	+8.66
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mudlipatam	... ...	... ...	79	...	17.63	+12.84
Bellary	78.4	66.5	82		6.55	+ 4.47
Cuddapah	91.8	70.1	87		14.02	+10.44
Madras	84.0	75.5	84		33.26	+19.38
Bangalore	71.5	62.6	85		5.35	+2.65
Coimbatore	77.0	68.6	85	3.62	8.88	+5.86
Trichinopoly	84.0	72.5	87	1.28	14.82	+9.59
Negapatam	83.9	74.2	88	1.20	9.88	—6.99

The Deoband Khilafat elections were recently held at Masjid. Moulvie Uzair Gul, the old president of the Khilafat Committee, Deoband, who accompanied the late Moulana Mahmud Hasan during his exile to Malta was again elected president.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	--
" Sales of Most Indian	--
" Import	750

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Market advanced on favourable cables.

Mid. Americans		--
Egyptian F.G. F. spot moderate bus.		14 79
New York, 11 a.m. Sakels		18 25
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	25·23 +5
	Mar.	25·28 +5
	May.	25·16 +16
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24·84
	Mar.	24·88

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

Months	To-day's prices.
December	14·13—4
January	14·0 :—4
February	13·9 :—4
March	13·83—5
April	13·72—5
May	13,67—5
June	13.56—6
July	13·46—6
August	13·23—6
September	12·94 —6
Oct.	12.. 1—5
Nov,	12·56—5

Tone :—Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months,	To-day's Price.
Dec.	--
Jan.	14·09 +02
Feb.	--
Mar.	13 90 +2
April	--
May	13 74 +2
June	--
July	--
Aug.	--
Sept.	--
Oct.	--
Nov.	--

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 1st.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7·95
" "	Fully Good	8·30
" "	Fine	8·75
Bhownagar No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10·10
" "	Fully Good	10·80
" "	Fine	11·20
M. G. Broach,	Good	12·30
" "	Fully Good	12·75
" "	Fine	13·15
M. G. Scinde	Good	7·85
" "	Fully Good	8·25
" "	Fine	8·65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 1st.

Months,	To-day's prices.
Dec.	17·40—·0
Jan.	17.40—10
February	17·55—·0
March	17·65—10
April	17·70—10
May	17·80—10
June	17·85—10
July	17·95—10

Manchester featureless slow cloths sales wretched prices.

Yarns dull irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		72,000
" Exports to Great Britain		51,000
" " to Continent		60,000
Futures at New York	Dec.	23·08—18
" " "	Jan.	25·06—22
" " "	March	24·1·—21
" " "	May	24·97—23
Spot Cotton at New York		25·30—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		25·25—10
Futures at New Orleans	March	24·09—23
" " "	May	24·53
Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11
Demand Bills		--
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 /4
Do. Foreign		64 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec. 1st.

Rates 3 per cent.	68
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8
" 2 months hence	32 1/16
China nought-uncertain.	
Discount Rate of England Rate 3 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1/2
Exchange on Belgium	
" " Athens	
Exchange Warsaw	
Bullions Shipments,	446,640

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 1st

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 os	--
Barletta Russo—63 lbs. Nov-Dec. Sellers.	50
Australian 63 1/2 lbs. Jun-Feb. Paid	47 1/8
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec. Sellers	51/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, of 492 lbs C.I.F. Nov.-Dec.	32/6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec.-Jan	--
Sellers.	52
Soft Red Dec.-Jan.	51/6

Tone—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 3 4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED. Real Bold Nov-Dec.	£ 17 1/5
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton	--
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Paid.	£ 16 7/8
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore	
per ton Sellers Closed Sanir	16 3/4
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec. Nominal Tone of Linseed—	£ 20
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan Bugers	£ 8 3/4
CORIA RAPESEED:—Jan -Feb. Paid—Quiet	£ 15 3/8

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	2 3/8
Copper Brasiers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 8
Hard Spelter	£ 27 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	86 1/4—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 7/8—
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 11/16 +1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 7/8—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37— "
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4 "
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/4 "
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec	14 1/2
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Simla	44/6

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Do Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 22 points lower in New York futures. In sympathy with the lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 455 easier, i.e., Rs. 5 less than yesterday's closing rate, and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 453 on selling by Marwari jobbers. At this level Marwari shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 454½ and after some fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 453. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 452½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 452 and closed at Rs. 451½. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 410½ and after touching Rs. 411 eased to Rs. 410 on selling by Offices, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 410. While Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 404½ and fluctuating within a range of rupee one remained Rs. 403 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 330 whilst March was Rs. 337 nominal.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Bars gold ready, Rs 26-2-6.
Bars gold forward, 26-2-0.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 25-15-9.
Bars silver ready, 83.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 82-9.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 82-3.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 29/32.
On London—
Bank's selling T T, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 5/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 1/32.
Tone of Exchange—Dull Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 418.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 448.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 438.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 162.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 157½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 179.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 244.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 336.
London gold ready—sh. 91-4.
London silver ready—d. 32-6.
London silver forward—d. 32-1.
Tone of silver—Steady, Market rose on China and India buying, America selling.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars 4.45-1/2.
French Exchange—Frcs 64.40.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 24.10.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 69.50.
Italian Exchange—Liras 94.00.
German Exchange—Mrks 34500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

SHARES.

The market closed strong due to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 97, Central 32/12, Tata Bank 15 xd and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2350, Alliance 230, Apollo 50, Birla Mills 52/8, Bombay Cotton 850, Bombay Dyeing 1195, Bradbury 950, Century 582/8, Central India 3355, Colaba Land 1760, Coorla 190 xd, Crescent 392/8, Edward Sassoon 965, Elphinstone 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1145, Gokak 207/8, Indian Bleaching 205, Indore-Malwa 550, Kastoorchand 625, Khatao 395, Kohinoor 1685, Luxmi Cotton 4400 n, Madhavrao Scindia 160 n, Mathuradas 600, M Petit 3750, Meyer Sassoon 217/8, Morarji 5025, New Great 547/8, New City 505, Pabani 620, Pearls 842/8, Phoenix 745, Shapurji 192/8, Simplex 483, Swan 920, Swadeshi 3210, Tata Mill 835 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 362/8, Bombay-Burma 435, Bombay-Burma N I 126/4 pr, Bt. Burma Pet. 7/4, Bombay Tramway 102/8, Bombay Steam 150, Bundi Cement 29 xd, Indian Cement 205, Katni ord 217/8, New India 16, Katni def 1070, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron ord 37/8, Tata Iron def 90, Tata Oil 26/4. Tata Hydro 745 and Scindia Steam 6/10.

TREASURY BILLS.

The following Press communique, dated 2nd December, has been issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay :—

No tenders for Treasury Bills were received on Friday, December the 1st, and there will be no further offer of Treasury Bills for tender at present. Intermediate six months' Bills will, however, be available from Monday, the 4th December, until further notice at Rs. 97-11 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.
(TISSUED THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Dec. 3rd

	Rs. a. p.
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	--
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 24/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	--
Standard per lb	1 3 3
Century per lb	1 3 6
Hindustan per lb	1 9 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textils per lb	1 3 6
Phoenix	1 3 3
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5203/5303 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 3 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satia Calender, 24/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	--
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 3 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 9
No. 1254 per piece	14 0 0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 8 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Check 3½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	--
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 8 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2 0

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY'S PROFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The report of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the year ended March 31st shows a profit of £3,150,000, to which the balance of £1,648,000 brought forward from the year 1921 has been added. The dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, has been declared and £1,739,000 has been carried forward, subject to the Excess Profits Duty and Corporation Tax.

IMPROVED RUBBER PRICES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

On the Stock Exchange, rubber changed hands at half to quarter, for spot delivery yesterday which was the highest price for nearly two years. Quotations for more distant delivery in 1922 have already passed the minimum of one-third, at which the restriction scheme is aiming. America is now a more active buyer.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING TO BE LIQUIDATED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Supplementary estimates, amounting to £7,844,000 for the Civil Service, presented in Parliament include £5,866,000, in connection with the liquidation of the Ministry of Shipping.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 1922.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,605,350, as compared with £125,602,400,400 last week.

The fair amount of gold on offer was absorbed mainly on account of the United States of America, India being only a small buyer.

Gold valued at 643,000 dolls. has arrived in New York—543,000 dolls. from Alexandria and 100,000 dolls from London; and 500,000 dolls in gold has been despatched to Canada from New York.

The "Times" states that the output of the gold mines of Ontario, Canada, for September was 1,855,00 dolls—a fresh record.

CURRENCY.

Finland is actively engaged in providing for a nickel currency. The forthcoming budget is to provide funds for suitable machinery, and some 50,000,000 nickel coins are said to have been acquired in England and Denmark.

Others beside the Shade of Shakespeare may take interest in the announcement that Czecho-Slovakia intends as a preparatory measure to promulgate a bill authorizing the mintage of gold coins bearing the time-honoured appellation of ducats.

SILVER.

Under the influence of continued sales on China account, prices have been subjected to considerable depression. The weakness was aggravated by the fact that the Indian bazaars received substantial offers of silver from China direct, and therefore resold some purchases made here, and also practically ceased to support this market. The Continent furnished part of the supplies and America has been a good seller. As most of the silver required for the December settlement in Bombay seems now to have been secured, the outlook is not very bright, for absorption of offerings can only be met at the moment by bears covering, and, conditions being in their favour, great eagerness to cover can hardly be expected. The weak tendency may continue until it is checked by China; in that event trade relations of that country with world markets in food and other raw products will have to alter materially, otherwise a still lower level of prices may be touched.

It is reported from Washington under date of October 25th last that the total silver purchases under the Pittman act amounted to 138,643,376 ounces, including 1,500,000 ounces purchased on that day.

We referred last week to the suggestion that the Indian Treasury should sell some portion of its large silver reserve against notes. The "Times of India" has a carefully reasoned article in its issue of October 31st, dealing with this matter. The writer considered that "India will never again require an immense mass of token rupees. . . .American producers are reported to be desperately anxious to sell as much silver as possible befode the support given by the Pittman Act vanishes and the anticipated break in prices occurs. The Government of India is advised not to allow all this advantage to go to America, but to secure some of it for the benefit of their own Reserves. For, it is said, even should the unexpected happen, and the Government of India need to replenish its silver reserves, it will be able to do so at prices below the present level." He adds however, that "the major argument against the proposal is that it involves speculating with the Paper Currency Reserve, and that is not desirable, even though it should lead to an immediate profit. There is only one way of treating such reserves; it is to treat them as sacrosanct, save for their liberal employment for the purpose for which they were created."

The conclusion seems to be sound; failing an effective attachment to the gold standard (as officially fixed at 10 rupees to the sovereign) any step which would tend to place the Indian currency more upon a fiductary basis is to be deprecated. The circumstance however, that such a step as the partial demonetization of the rupee should be even mooted by the natives of India is a remarkable sign of the times, and cannot breed confidence in the future of silver as a material for currency. It is a very satisfactory circumstance that the people of India should prefer notes to silver coin to such a degree that metal rupees should flow continuously into the Indian Treasury, although, as indicated in the last return below the note circulation has actually been reduced.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 31.
Notes in Circulation.	18116	18028	17963
Silver coin and bullion in India	9072	9079	9110
Silver coin and bullion out of India.	--	--	--
Gold coin and bullion in India	2432	2432	2432
Gold coin and bullion out of India	--	--	--
Securities (Indian Government)	6028	5932	5837
Securities (British Government)	584	585	584

The silver coinage during the week ending the 31st. ultimo, amounted to 1 lakh of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 4th, inst. consisted of about 41,100,000 ounces in sycee, 36,500,000 dollars, and 1,460 silver bars, as compared with 40,900,000 ounces in sycee compared with 40,900,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars, and 2,080 silver bars on the 28th ult.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s/3d. the tael.

Quotations :—

Bar Silver	p. oz std.
November 3rd.	33.13/16d. cash 33.1/2d.
November 4th,	33.3/4d. cash 33.7/16d.
November 6th.	34.1/16d. cash 33.5/8d.
November 7th.	33.7 8d. cash 33.7/16d.
November 8th.	33.9/16d. cash 33.1/8d.
November 9th,	33.7/16d. cash 33.—d.
Average	—33.750d. cash 33.35d.

BAR GOLD	p. oz. fine.
November 3rd.	2 mos. ... 92s/3d.
November 6th.	2 mos. ... 92s/5d.
November 7th.	2 mos. ... 92s/6d.
November 8th.	2 mos. ... 92s/6d.
November 9th.	2 mos. ... 92s/2d.
Average	92s/d.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 9/16d. and 3/4d. below those fixed a week ago.

COST OF LIVING.

FALL IN FOOD PRICES DURING NOVEMBER....

The Labour Office, Bombay, estimates that in November 1922 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was two points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was about 162 in October and 160 in November. The general index is 17 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October 1920, and nearly 7 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921. The cost of living index for November 1922 is, as will be seen below, considerably below the level of November 1919 1920 and 1921.

In comparison with the previous month, there was a further fall in the retail prices of food articles. With the exception of rice which still remained stationary, all food-grains declined, jowari falling by 6 points bajri and turdal by 5 points, and wheat and gram by 4 points. There was no change in the price of raw sugar (gul), salt beef mutton, milk, tea and cocoanut oil, while refined sugar decreased by 6 points and ghee by 5 points. A fall of nearly 12 per cent. in the price of potatoes and a rise of 10 per cent. in that of onions, owing to seasonal causes, were noticeable.

The articles included in the index are cereals, pulses, other articles of food, fuel and lighting, clothing and house-rent. The articles have been given the relative importance which each bears to the total aggregate expenditure. No allowance is made for any change in the standard of living since July 1914.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER JULY 1914.

November 1919 (three years ago)	73
October 1920	93
November 1920 (two years ago)	86
November 1921 (a year ago)	52
December 1921	79
January 1922	73
February 1922	65
March 1922	65
April 1922	62
May 1922	63
June 1922	63
July 1922	65
August 1922	64
September 1922	65
October 1922	62
November 1922	60

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

CLAIMS AGAINST EX-ENEMY VESSELS.

The Portuguese Government has extended up to 31st January 1923 the period allowed for submission of claims by consignees of cargo in the ex-enemy vessels s. s. "Numantia," "Brisbane", Vorwaerts," "Lichtenfels," and "Marienfels". No claims will be accepted after that date.

All claims should be sent to Senhor Dr. H. A.G. Cardoso, Chief of the Liquidatory Commission, C/O the Secretary to the Government of Goa, Nova Goa, and they should be accompanied by :—

(a) Bill of Lading duly endorsed to the Consignee or his legal representative.
(b) Invoices showing the payment of goods.
(c) Certificate of nationality of the consignee.
(d) Power of Attorney for the representative of the Consignee in Goa or in Bombay.

Certificate of nationality of the consignee, the invoices and the power of attorney should be translated in Portuguese language and all other documents must be vised by the Consul General of Portugal in Bombay and stamped according to the Portuguese laws.

Dr. Cardoso will furnish further particulars if necessary.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 3.

Exchange :—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirty-one and thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling four pence.—(A.P.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Dec. 2.

S S City of Adelaide, Hay, Liverpool.
S S Clan Morrison, Porterfield, Liverpool.
S S Umvolosi, Edward, Natal.
S S British Sailor, Bouvie, Abadan.
S S Varela, Wales, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 2.

S S Mulbara, Steadman, Karachi.
S S Wadora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Winkfield, Brook, Chitagong.
S S Circassia, Osborne, Liverpool.

Dec. 3.

S S Sikh, McKenan, Calcutta.
S S Matiana, Langlands, Antwerp.
S S Homefield, Cooper, Colombo.
S S Nagpora, Norman, Kobe.

S S City of Adelaide: The City Line steamer City of Adelaide, 477 tons, Captain J Hay, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Morrison :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Morrison, 3648 tons, Captain W M Poterfield, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Varela :—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain W H Wales, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sikh :—The T M Company's steamer Sikh, 1388 tons, Captain B McLenan, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Matiana :—The B I S N Company's steamer Matiana, 5454 tons, Captain D H Langlands, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Nagpore :—The P and O. S N Company's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain W A Norman, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Saturday December 2nd, 1922.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Assaye	4359	N. F, N F	D. M.	T. O.
	Caledonian	3430	London	15-12, M. M.	and Co.
2	Circassia	4327	Glasgow	2-12	Graham & Co. & Co.
3	C Mackinlay	3984	Madras	5-12	J. Finlay & Co.
9	Brooktown	4708	Karachi	15-12	W & AG & Co.
1	Siras	3387	London	M. M. & Co	5/12
7	Umzinto	3008	Antwerp	6-12	Graham & Co.
4	Kidderpore	3263	Antwerp	5-12	M M & Co.
15	Kandahar	4155	Boarst Ports	15-12	J, Finlay & Co
5	Dorsetshire	45-45	Rangoon	5-12-22	W & AG & Co.
6	Ethy End	Colaba	3899	N. F. N F	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5	Sumatra Maru	4272	Kobe	13-12	O. S. K.
3	Hejaz	2483	Reod Sea Ports	7-12	& Co.
1	Garbeta	3204	Karachi	M M & Co.	6/12
	Varela	1932	Busreh,	8-12, M M & Co.	
4	Aquinea	4201	Trieste	1-12	L. Trestino.
2	Gleneden	3023	Genoa	8-12	Graham & Co.
6	Bamora	1878	Basrah	7-12	M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

5	A P-D. Mojimam	1490	Japan	11-12	NY Kaisha. & Co.
4	B Catzi	2952	Genoa	Ttalianer	10-12 M
3	D & E Upada	3382	7-12	M. M. & C.	Calcutta
2	GE Sikh	3203	Calcutta	N F T	M 8-12 & Co.
1	N Nagpore	3226	Japan	M M & Co	3-12

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana (not fix).
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Mashobra due 10th December.
Gamaria (not fix).

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix).
Atlantic (not fix).

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due 2nd December.
Castalia due 14th December.
Clan Buchanan due 18th December.
Scindia (not fix).
City of Baroda due 9th December.
City of Manchester (not fix).
Clan Mackinon (not fix).
City of Rangoon (not fix).

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.

FROM HULL.

Othello due 2nd December.
Hindoo due 15th December.

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Tana due 19th December.
Trantonfels due 5th January.
Trelevan (not fix).
Trecarell (not fix).

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Yeddo due 6th January.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due 20th December.

FROM NEW YORK.

Naneric due 5th December.
Algie (not fix).

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 9th December.
Andyk due 29th December.
Uiterkerk due 20th January.

FROM KOBE.

Java Maru due 27th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.
Twushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.
Burma Maru due 11th January.
Indus Maru due 15th January.
Nagato Maru due 29th December.
Takaoka Maru due 3rd January.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd Decembes.
Sicilia due 9th January.
Kashgar due 12th January.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.
Moldavia due 5th January.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karapara due 3rd December.
Kaisa due 17th December.
Asora (not fix).
Taroba due 31st December.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 2.

S S Caledonia for London :—6000 cwt linseed Louis Drefus and Co.; 1300 dill seed, M A Durst, 500 kander seed, Mr A Dirst.
S S Kidderpore for Hamburg: 150 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 215 bales clean cotton fly, K Thaker and Co., 8000 cwt mowra seed, Strauss and Co., Ltd., 230 bales Ind, raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd., 550 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros., 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, L Ebrahimji; 220 bales Ind. raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.
S S Kiddedpore for Antwerp :—1320 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros., 110 cotton Omra, E Spinner and Co., 220 cty cotton, raw, V Bros Ltd.,
S S Capri for Ganda :—2202 cwt rape seed, Goria Ltd., 1000 cwt linseed, Goria Ltd.
S S Glenden for Genoa :—165 bales cty. cotton raw, B Meyer and Co.
S S Glenden for Hull :—4002 cwt cty. castor seed, Goria Ltd.; 8000 cwt Ind. linseed, Rally Bros.
S S Nagpore fod Osaka :—300 bales Ind. raw raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.
S S Moji Maru for Kobe :—1000 bales Ind. cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd., 650 bales Ind. cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.;
S S Moji Maru for Osaka :—228 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Moji Maru for Yokohama :—600 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe :—200 bales Ind. cotton, S K Kaisha Ltd., 344 bales Ind. Ind. cotton, N Futcheely and Co., 2250 bales Ind. cotton, Y K Kaisha.
S S Sumatra Maru for Osaka :—500 bales Ind. cotton, Rally Bros.
S S Sumatra Madu for Yokkachi :—750 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 2.

S S Aquillia from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Trieste :—99 cases lemon ware, 382 bales paper 232 cases matches, 1762 pcs. timber, 30 cases beer, 50 cases L. soap, 21 cases cott. yarns, 120 cases lamps, 20 cases Pencil,
From Venice :—54 cases horn combs 53 cases hemp, 34 cases soap.
From Brindiji :—500 bags almonds, 250 bgs. almonds in shell, 800 bgs. catucie almonds, 600 bgs. hard Almonds, 400 bgs. soft shell almonds.
From Bari :—7419 bags Almonds in shell, 716 bgs, unshelled almonds 900 bgs. hazil round almonds.
From Calcutta :—750 cases figs, 300 cases currents.
From Pireo :—800 cases Figs.
From Aden 100 bdles Alkali.
S S Maur from Bangkok. Agents F F Campbell and Co. :—1400 pcs. teak squares, 2787 pcs teak plants, 83387 pcs. teak scatings, 25 bags W. paper, 14 bdles raw silk, 4180 pcs. rang boards, 794 pcs. kabee boards, 586 pcs. kabee scantings.
S S Capri from Genoa, Agents :—Marittima Itabiana :—42 cases combs, 35 cases vermouth, 55 crates asbestus, 68 cases buttons, 385 marble slabs, 15150 marble tiles, 50 jars mercury, 2000 pcs. marble, 1760 pakgs. floring tiles, 23 cases floring tiles, 502 barrels floring tiles, 536 blocks alabaster.
From Napel :—2886 baskett potatoes, 300 bgs. potatoes.
From Leghorn :—1139 bgs. Almonds, 1462 marble slabs, 19100 marble tiles.
From Marseilles :—200 bgs. chalk powder.
From Cherberi :—250 bgs almonds.
From Palermo :—800 bgs. almonds.
From Aden :—156 packs Alkali, 152 bandies alkali, 144 bgs. methe powder.
From Aden :—50 bgs. starch, 30 bales hides, 35 bdles hides, 68 bags gum,
From Catania :—1500 bgs. sulphur.
S S Bariora from Busreh.—Agents B I S N Company :—From Herjam :—28 bdles sharp pins.
From Basrah :—499 baskets wet dats.
From Kuweit :—73 bdles specie.
From Bushire :—130 bgs. Almonds kernel 78 cases gum tragacaths, 133 bgs. gum Insolubie, 51 jotters gum Insolnble, 106 bags currents, 90 bags resins, 10 bags tobacco, 16 bales carpets 48 bgs. gum, 25 cases almonds,
From Bahrein :—20 tins Peals, 408 bdles w. dates.
From Lingea :—36 bdles specie.
From B'Abas :—58 cases assafoeada, 16 jotters assafoeada, 80 bgs gum, 378 bgs. rasins, 258 bgs. pistoh, 37 bags almonds.
From Muscat :—26 bdles specie, 3961 bags dry dates, 820 boxes w. dates, 14 cdates Pomegranates,
S S Vasna from Basrah. Agents B I S N Co. :4 box specie, 47 bdles specie.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

RANGOON, Dec. 2.

There has been a fall in the rice market, supplies of paddy and crop arriving freely without purchasers at reduced prices. Dealings in next crop in January and three months February to April have fallen from 405 and 385 to 384 and 373 respectively. The carry-over of present crop to 1923 is likely to be considerable in view of the absence of demand from any quarter presently.

INDIANS IN MALAYA.

The "Swarajya" writes :—

We are officially informed that the ratio of men to women in Malaya as stated in the speech of Mr. Camming, Chairman of the planters' Corporation and quoted in "Swarajya" as being 9 to 1 is incorrect The corect figures, according to official statistics, with regard to the whole Indian population are 10 women to 19 men, and with regard to Tamils, 10 women to 13 men. This alters the situation considerably. If the facts be as the official report informs us, we think that the ratio is at least comparatively satisfactory. In no other Colony is it so. We are also informed that it has been decided to repeal the clauses whereby the coolies are fined for leaving the estates. That is a reform long overdue.

A delegation of the League of the Red Cross Societies headed by Sir Claude Hill will visit India with a view to stimulate the interest in the peace-time progress of the Indian Red Cross Society. The delegation will arrive in Calcutta on the 19th and after short stay there, visit Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Lahore and Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Agra on the 2nd instant on a short visit and returns to Delhi on Monday. He inspected in the morning the second line of the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Lady Rawlinson priceeds from there to Lucknow, returning to Delhi on the 8th instant.

**PROPHYLACTIC OINT

RED CROSS CRICKET CARNIVAL

ALL-INDIA VS. ALL-ENGLAND

LATTER WINS BY 7 WKTS.

ALL-INDIA—1ST INNINGS	163
,, —2ND INNINGS	277
ALL-ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS	348
,, —2ND INNINGS (for 3 wkts.)	102

The final day's game in the above Carnival began on Saturday morning at 10-45 a.m. in glorious weather. The Indian team started very badly by losing Joshi and Kalapesi only for an addition of two runs to the previous day's score.

It was however, not going to be quite a bad day for Indians, and Kapadia in partnership with Vithal created a great sensation in the game, the partnership having produced about 150 runs before luncheon time. After luncheon, however, a collapse began Vithal went down to Lister-Kaye's bowling, being held in the slips. Vajifdar got run out without any addition, and Kapadia soon retired, being held in the slips just similar to Vithal. Naidu and Aziz Khan added about ten runs, but the former went down to Lister-Kaye, once more at the same point viz. in slips. The innings thus closed at 2-25 p.m., only a paltry 22 being added after luncheon time for the loss of four precious wickets. The total score of the innings stood at 277, leaving thereby one complete century for the opponents to equalise.

The English team apparently started badly and lost five three wickets for only about 40 runs but W. Rhodes and R. Kilner improved matters, and without further loss made up the required number of runs.

The main feature of the last day's game was bad fielding on both sides. As regards batting, Kapadia and P. Vithal both played a brilliant innings. Special importance must be attached to both of them, considering the critical moment when they came to the rescue of their side.

SATURDAY'S GAME.

Saturday's game started at exactly a quarter to 11 and the over-night not-outs Joshi and Kalapesi, opened the day's game. Lister-Kaye started the attack from the Police Court end. Kalapesi was very unfortunate and he had added a single run only when he had to retire, being given l-b-w to Lister-Kaye's bowling. (109—5—5)

"DOLLY"—THE DARLING OF THE MAIDAN.

"Dolly" Kapadia next joined Joshi and opened his account by singles only for a time. But he was not to continue the same slow rate of scoring and sent a clean sixer to R. Kilner towards the Gymkhana curtain. The next disaster to the side happened here when Joshi put in his leg to a straight ball from Kilner, and so was disposed off for only 6 runs. (115—5—6).

VITHAL-KAPADIA STAND.

P. Vithal was the next man in and opened his innings with a single and two to cover-point to Lister-Kaye's bowling.

Matters were improving a good deal and "Dolly" was sending boundaries after boundaries to both the bowlers. The third, fourth and fifth decades after the century came in, in quick succession, amidst loud applause from the spectators. Travers now took charge of the ball from Lister-Kaye and D. Kapadia sent him for a single to cover-point. Vithal was there missed for an easy catch by Hosie in the slips off the English Captain's bowling. It was Kapadia's turn to be missed now, and Phillips dropped an easy catch at cut-point off the bowling of Rhodes. With a fresh lease of life, Vithal began with a lucky sneak to the deep leg and got two. Kapadia seemed to be getting a bit impatient and lifted Travers twice in succession, once to leg and then to the point, but both times at safe places. He, however, soon realised the dangerous game he was then playing and at once slowed down his pace for a time.

FAULTY FIELDING.

Once again he was lucky and was missed at mid-on for a rather hot catch to Traver's bowling, Lister-Kaye having dropped him after putting in his hand to get it. 70 runs resulted after a play of complete three-quarters of an hour and the batsmen were having an easy way with the ball. Kapadia had already crossed 40, and Vithal was half of that score. Vithal next put two strokes in succession off Travers for four each, and with one more stroke to the point for two to the same bowler, he crossed his third decade. The score now stood to 177 which was required for the Indian team to equalise the total of their opponents. Vithal was playing a splendid game and obtained one more four to square leg off Travers. Kapadia followed suit, and 180 and 190 soon appeared on the board. A few singles and one stroke for four by Vithal to long-on off Rhodes caused the second century to be hoisted amidst deafening cheers. Vithal was fast approaching his partner who reached his half century amidst loud cheering. With 200 on the board Lister-Kaye once more appeared for bowling in place of Captain Travers, with a new ball, but he was sent clean for a four to leg by Kapadia.

FUTILE CHANGES IN BOWLING

Rhodes was not having quite as much as he desired from the ball, and gave over charge of the leather to Kilner. The change in bowling at both ends proved to be of no great avail and the batsmen who had now got an eye over the ball were hitting hard. "Dolly" had already crossed 60 and Vithal required only two more runs to reach his half century. He got it very shortly by putting a leg-glance to Kilner off Phillips. Lister-Kaye was bumping the ball terribly and they sometimes rose as high as the batsman's height. The first three decades after the second century appeared in about ten minutes' play, and Vithal had to stop play for a few minutes to put on a bandage over his finger which was slightly injured by Kaye's ball. He started once again with a straight drive for four to Kilner and "Dolly" followed his example by making exactly a similar shot to Lister-Kaye. Once again Vithal was missed in the slips off Lister-Kaye's bowling. "Dolly" was growing more and more aggressive and was putting out his leg for every ball for a time. He had crossed his seventh decade and Vithal was now only ten runs behind him. 250 appeared on the board at about five minutes to one. Just at the time of closing the game for luncheon Vithal was once more missed in the slips, Travers being responsible for an easy catch similar to one that he had missed on the previous day. The score at this time stood to 255, Kapadia 77 and Vithal 61, still undefeated.

AFTER LUNCH.

On the resumption after lunch Kapadia and Vithal came to the field amidst cheers and the former opened the score with a single to cover point. Kapadia followed Vithal's example by making a similar hit to Lister-Kaye. Vithal, however, succumbed to Lister-Kaye's rising ball, being this time safely held by Hosie in the slips. (258-7-62). The retiring batsman had played a splendid patient game, and his contribution included 8 strokes of 4's. He was, however, more or less lucky and was left twice for rather easy catches. He was greeted at the pavilion with loud applause.

Vajifdar next joined D. Kapadia but before he had scored a single run, had to retire having run himself out. (264-8-0.)

COLLAPSE OF INDIAN INNINGS.

Naidu was the next man in, but he came only to see his long lived partner being disposed off by Lister-Kaye, being held in the slips by Cummings (264-9-85). Dolly was the most successful batsman of this week and he will remain so if he develops the patience in him which was so conspicuous during his game in the last two innings. He is a very powerful batsman and his drives are prodigious. His contribution included 10 hits of four and one for six.

Aziz Khan the last man of the team came in next, and opened with a single to Lister-Kaye. Naidu also put a single and a four in succession to the same bowler and had just completed his first decade when he succumbed to Lister-Kaye's bowling, giving an easy catch in the hands of Travers in the slips. (277-10-10.)

The innings thus closed at 2-25 p.m. for a total of 277 runs.

ALL-ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

At 20 minutes to three, A. L. Hosie opened the second innings for the English side in partnership with J. B. Higgins Kalapesi the fast left-hander started the attack from the Police Court end. Hosie opened the score for his side by a fine hit to leg for four to Kalapesi's bowling Joshi took charge of the ball at the other end but was sent for a clean four to cut point by Higgins for his very second ball. Ten appeared on the board in no time and 20 soon followed with 2 more hits of 4's and a few singles. Play slowed down for a time, only four singles having come out for three overs.

EFFECT OF CHANGE OF BOWLING.

The batsmen seemed to play a steady blocking game and a change in bowling was found to be necessary. Abdus Salam was put on in place of Joshi and well succeeded in disposing off Higgins in his very first over, the batsman having put in his knee to a straight ball thus being given l-b-w. (30-1-17).

J. P. King was the next batsman in, but he came only to see his partner retire, Hosie being held safely in the slips by the Indian Captain off Kalapesi's lightning delivery. (34-2-11).

Kilner, the hero, of the first innings now came to the field and opened with a four to leg to Kalapesi. But King very shortly succumbed to Abdus Salam, who was at this time having rather good work with the ball, and was beautifully held in the slips by Vajifdar (38-3-4).

FINE DISPLAY BY KILNER.

Rhodes joined Kilner. Both Kalapesi and Abdus Salam were having a good spin over the ball and were maintaining a fine length and even the All-England professionals were finding it difficult to take liberty with the ball. It was Kilner at last who broke the long series of singles and sent Abdus Salam for a clean four to the leg, thus causing the half century to be registered on the board at 3-30 p.m. amidst cheers. Rhodes came into troubles at this time, and was, what apparently appeared to be, almost run out, but the appeal was not granted. Aziz Khan now took the ball from Kalapesi at the Police Court end, but Kilner was more than a match for him and sent him twice in succession to the leg for four each time. He sent a fine hit to cover-point in the next over to Abdus Salam and 60 appeared on the board, he himself owning half of the total to his credit. Rhodes was playing a cautious game and had brought out only seven runs upto now, having played for more than 25 minutes. Kilner was, however, having his usual speed and was doing all to make up the score for his side. 80 appeared on the board at 10 minutes to 4. Vajifdar now took the ball from Abdus Salam from the pavilion end, and Nale gave the first three byes to his first ball. A few singles followed and 90 appeared on the board.

KILNER MISSED TWICE.

Kilner was here missed at the third-man, by Naidu, Kilner was once more missed to Vajifdar's bowling at the second slips, Aziz Khan having dropped the easy catch. Two boundaries by Kilner came off on the same over and the required total was passed over. The game thus closed at exactly 4 p.m. the All-India team being defeated by 7 wickets and 2 runs.

The following are the scores:—

The scores:—

ALL-INDIA TEAM—1st Innings.

Kalapesi b Kilner	
J G Navle st Hosie b Lister-Kaye	18
H J Vajifdar c Hosie b Lister-Kaye	7
D K Kapadia b Lister-Kaye	60
P Vithal run out	9
Col. Mistry (Capt.) c Travers b Rhodes	48
C K Naidu c Harvey b Rhodes	9
Phiroz Khan not out	13
Abdus Salaam c and b Rhodes	8
Abdul Aziz Khan run out	1
S M Joshi b Lister-Kaye	0
Extras	5
Total	163

ALL-INDIA TEAM—2nd Innings.

Pheroze Khan, c Travers, b L. Kaye	46
J G Navle, b L Kaye	1
Col. Mistry, c Hosie, b L Kaye	44
B Kalapesi, l-b-w, b L Kaye	5
Abdus Salaam, c Hosie, b Rhodes	4
S M Joshi, l-b-w, b E Kilner	6
D K Kapadia, c Cummings, b L Kaye	85
P Vithal, c Hosie, b L Kaye	62
H Vajifdar, run out	0
C K Naidu, c Travers, b L Kaye	10
A Aziz Khan, not out	3
Extras	11
	277

ALL-ENGLAND TEAM—1st Innings.

A L Hosie, c Vajifdar, b Kalapesi	12
J B Higgins, b Kalapesi	19
J C King, b Aziz Khan	7
R Kilner, c Phiroz Khan, b Joshi	128
W Rhodes, played in, b Aziz Khan	9
C G Phillips, c Navle, b Kalapesi	85
F Travers, b Kalapesi	40
Harvey, c Navle, b Abdus Salaam	19
Cullen, b Kalapesi	3
Cummings, c and b Kalapesi	5
Lister-Kaye, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	340

ALL-ENGLAND TEAM—2nd Innings.

A L Hosie, c Mistry, b Kalapesi	11
J G Higgins, l-b-w, b Abdus Salaam	17
J P King, c Vajifdar, b Abdus Salaam	4
R Kilner, not out	48
W Rhodes, not out	16
Travers, Cummings, Phillips, Harvey, Cullen and L Kaye, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts)	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ENGLISH TEAM—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lister-Kaye	19	1	61	4
R. Kilner	17	6	34	1
W. Rhodes	15	1	51	3
Capt. Travers	2	1	12	0

ENGLISH TEAM—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L Kaye	32.3	3	118	7
R Kilner	23	4	72	1
W Rhodes	27	12	49	1
F Travers	10	0	27	0

ALL-INDIA TEAM—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B Kalapesi	48.2	8	114	6
S M Joshi	31	8	75	1
Abdus Salaam	17	4	43	1
H Vajifdar	11	4	23	0
A Aziz Khan	12	2	33	2
C Naidu	5	0	18	0
Phiroz Khan	1	0	20	0

ALL-INDIA TEAM—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	8	2	22	1
S M Joshi	3	0	13	0
Abdus Salaam	7	1	25	2
Abdul Aziz Khan	5	0	22	0
Vajifdar	3	1	9	0

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Kimberly—Griqualand West made 198 (N Tapscott 57) and M.C.C. were 237 for 5 (Woolley 83) when stumps were drawn.

CRICKET IN SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 2.

The Quadrangular crickets tournament continued to-day before an enormous crowd. Europeans concluded innings at 3-55 with 319 as against Mahomedans score 334 of yesterday. Some brilliant play was seen, all the eleven scoring well. Williams made 39 runs, Byrne 15, Mullens 19, Morkill 68, Dickson 17, Sanderson 22, Herrick 44, McCarthy 46, Brodrick 19 not out Corke 3, Johnson 7, extras 20. Total 319. An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the end of Europeans innings, thousands of Mahomedans rushing into the field throwing their caps in the air. Mahomedans immediately went in to bat for second innings and at 5-30 had scored 71 for 3 wickets. The crack batsman of Mahomedans, Hassan who scored 143 on the first innings going out for 8 runs.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The following are the results of the fifth round of the qualifying competition of the English Cup:—Bishop Auckland one, Darlington two; Blythe Spartans two, Ashington one; Carlisle United six, Felling Colliery nil; Durham City nil, Hartlepools United one; Stalybridge Celtic one; Nelson nil; Barrow three, Stockport County two; Accrington Stanley one, Halifax Town one; Southport Cntral one, Wigan Borough one; Port Vale nil, Wrexham two; St. Georges Wellington nil Walsall five; New Brighton three Coventry nil; Mansfield Town one; Wath Athletic nil, Grims by Town nil Workshop Town 2; Chesterfield four, Higham Ferrers four; Maidtsone United nil, Brentford nil; Ilford six, Chesham United one; Dulwich Hamlet wo; Clapton two; London Caledonians one, Gillingham two; Southend United two, Norwich City two; Charlton Athletic two; Northampton Town nil; Merthyr Town nil, Swansea Town nil; Aberdare Athletic one, Newport County one; Reading nil, Bristol Rovers one; Exeter City one, Bath City two.

LEAGUE DIVISION ONE.

Birmingham three Arsenal two; Sheffield United one; Aston Villa one, Blackburn Rovers nil, Manchestor City nil; West Bromwich Albion one, Bolton Wanderers one; Middlesborough four, Burnley one; Cardiff City two, Stoke one; Chelsea two, Hudersfield Town two, Sunderland three, Everton one, Liverpool nil, Newcastle United two; Spurs two; Notts Forest one; Preston North End five, Oldham Athletic one.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley one Hull City nil; Blackpool four; Crystal Palace nil; Bury five; Clapton Orient one; Derby County nil, Southampton two, Leeds United one, Wolverhampton Wanderers nil, Leicester City three, The Wednesday one; Manchester United three; Rotheram nil; Notts County nil; Bradford City nil; West Ham United two; South Shields nil.

LEAGUE THIRD DIVISION SOUTHERN SECTION.

Luton Town one, Bristol City one; Portsmouth two; Millwall nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen one; Alloa nil, Albion Rovers two, Celtic three; Ayr United one, Hibernians one; Clyde two; St. Mirren one; Dundee nil; Raith Rovers four; Falkirk one; Motherwell nil; Rangers four; Falkirk one, Motheesthrodish Hamilton Athletic one; Morton one, Hearts three; Partick Thistle nil; Rangers four, Airdrieonians one; Third Lanark one Kilmarnock two.

FRIENDLY.

Corinthians nil; Plymouth Argylle two.

MADRAS RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Several more stables have arrived at the station in addition to those previously mentioned. Messrs. C. B. and E. Mahomed Shunmugam Pillay and Mahomed Hussain are amongst the new comers. Amongst jockeys already at the station are Orchard for the Geddes Stable, J. McQuade and Trahan for the Sadiq's Stable, and Alridge to ride for Mr. Heath. More are expected before Monday. Trackwork is going on briskly. Every day, complete entries of first and second extra meetings and for the races proper are now ready.

INTER-VARSITY RACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Inter-Varsity relay running races were held at Cambridge to-day and Oxford beat Cambridge by three events to two.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION TO TRANSFER THE CASE.

REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

J. P. Hudson.

versus.

The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

The petitioner prayed that the case filed against him in the Court of the Bench Magistrate 2nd Class Panchgani for offences under Sections 186 and 353 of the Indian Penal Code (viz, obstructing public servant in discharge of public function; and assault or Criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty) and which was subsequently transferred to the Court of Mr. H. T. Bhaskervills, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Central Division, Satara, might be transferred therefrom to any Court in Bombay.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

On the 9th January last at about 10 a.m. Sub-Inspector of Police Sudasive Waman Joshi was in his office when a Mali complainant came to him and reported the theft of a bamboo from one Mr. De'Souza's compound. He recorded the statement and then proceeded to the scene of offence followd by constables and Panchayat. Complainant pointed out the place from which the bamboo was removed. He drew up a Panchnama and asked the complainant for the accused. He was informed that the accused stops in the adjoining bunglow named '(Ivy Cottage." He sent for the accused. The constable who was sent returned saying that the accused would not come. He then proceeded to the bungalow which was closed. He called out the name of the accused. After some time Mr. Hudson (the present accused) opened the door and came out abusing by words "Damned swine." "Who the hell are you" and words like that. He told him the object of his coming and demanded an explanation. He refused and when he was following Mr. Hudson he closed the door and went inside. After some time he again called to the accused. Some time later Mr. Hudson again opened the door came out with an attitude of assaulting him and repeated the abuses previous uttered. He told the accused not to be excited. He told the Panchayat that as the accused is disrespecting him and abusing him and obstructing him in his duty he would report to his superior.

PETITION FOR TRANSFER.

The petitioner in his application stated that the Court had no jurisdiction, the appellant being an European British subject. The Court on the 13th of February unlawfully tried to effect a compromise, contrary to the provisions of sec. 345(7) of the Cr. P. Code. The Court refused to allow the applicant's pleader to reserve his cross-examination, and compelled him contrary to the provisions of section 259 (3) of the Cr. P. Code, to cross-examine immediately after the examination-in-chief of each witness. That the Court showed undue partiality to the Prosecution. That the Court showed a complete bias and prejudice, against the applicant. That there have been unnecessary delays and postponements illegalities and material irregularities in the conduct of the case. That the Court had a personal interest in the case, within the meaning of section 556 of the Criminal Procedure Code and was therefore debarred from inquiring into or trying the case. That the applicant has been subjected to the harassment of an illegal prosecution since January last. That the District Magistrate's order of the 9th June, rejecting ex-parte, the application for transfer on the grounds stated, was not warranted by the record, and savours more of the Legislative Council than of a Court of Law. That the Panchgani Bench was not justified in sending the papers to the District Magistrate for action under Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the District Magistrate was even less justified, in presuming that they were sent under the provisions of section 346 Cr. Pro. Code and as he could not possibly have held that it was absolutely necessary in the interest of justice, his order of the 7th July, under section 528 Cr. P. Code, was bad and should never have been made. That the Satara Court (Sub-Divisional Magistrate's) showed a complete bias and prejudice and had also to some extent prejudged the case. That the applicant is under a reasonable apprehension that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in any Court in the Satara District and therefore the case may be transferred to the High Court.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

On the above application a rule was granted on 28-9-22 by the then Acting Chief Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump. The hearing of the rule came on Thursday in the High Court.

The petitioner appeared in person and submitted their Lordship should go through the case as the report submitted by the Magistrate was not proper and true.

Their Lordships observed that they had gone through the report and were satisfied with it. Their Lordships discharged the rule.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL GUN-SHOT.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Raisi Kuversi, (35) who was accidentally shot with a gun fired by Mr. Kaikhushroo Cowasji Katrak on the 1st instant.

Mr. Shavakshah Jeewanji Trombewalla, a merchant and landed proprietor in Trombay, next, deposed that the deceased came to him on the day in question at 10 a.m. about renting a room from him. Witness had brought a gun from upstairs as he wanted to shoot pigeons. Witness had put a cartridge into it before the deceased came to him. The gun was a single barralled one. When the deceased came, witness put the gun into a corner of the room and went and stood near the door just outside the room. The deceased was on the verandah. They were talking for two or three minutes when he heard the report, of the gun and saw it in the hands of the suspect, Kaikhushroo, who was a guest of his. Deceased shouted and put his hand on his left side. He staggered a little and then fell down. Witness, then, sent for his relatives, the Police Patel and the doctor. He turned round and asked Kaikhushroo as to what he had done. He said he did not know. On the advice of the doctor witness took the deceased to the J. J. Hospital. Witness examined the gun and found a spent cartridge.

Kaikhushroo Cowasji Katrak, the suspect in the course of his statement said he was a guest at Shavakshah's house on the day in question. After he took breakfast he went to the kitchen. He, then, returned to the room and saw the gun in the corner and was looking at it when it went off suddenly. Shavakshah asked him what he had done. He said he did not know. He had never handled a gun before.

The medical evidence showed that the deceased was brought in a dying condition with a gun-shot wound in the left flank. The intestines were injured and protruding. He died at 1-45 p.m. on the 1st instant. Death was due to shock and haemorrhage following the gun-shot wound.

JURY'S VERDICT.

After evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the death of Raisi was caused by his having been accidentally shot with a gun fired by the suspect whilst he was examining it.

DEATH FROM FRACTURE OF SKULL.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday, Mr. King held an inquest touching the death of one Rema Badha.

Mr. William Stahan Watt, residing in Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road said that the deceased was his servant for the past three years. Joseph Wellaji, the suspect, is the servant of Mr. Gladhill. Both Mr. Gladhill and witness board with Mr. Gove. Their tea was brought to them in the morning by their servants, Mr. Gladhill went out earlier than he did. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, witness got his tea earlier than usual. He did not see the deceased till 9 a.m. when he went to the servants, room. He asked the suspect what was the matter and he said the deceased had fever. In the evening, witness called Dr. Spencer who advised him to have the servant removed to the Hospital, which he did. He was unconscious. On the 2nd instant witness heard that he was dead. He did not see him assaulted.

Marij, the ayah said the deceased slapped the suspect and threw him down. The suspect, then, went to the "mahani" in the kitchen and brought a big stick with which he struck the deceased on the side of the head. The deceased had a convulsive fit and fell. The deceased washed his head at the water tap and, then, went to his bed, where he lay all the day.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased was brought to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. There was bleeding on the left side of the skull. Death was due to fracture of the skull and hoemorrhage on the brain.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull resulting from his having been struck on the head with a stick by the suspect after the latter was slapped and knocked down by the former during a quarrel.

KHADI SALE IN BOMBAY.

VIGOROUS WORK BY P. C. VOLUNTEERS.

We are given to understand by the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that upto the 18th November 1922, (within twelve days) the Congress Volunteers sold Khadi to the value of about Rs. 53,000. Hawking is reported to be going on vigorously.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Sheth Chotani presiding. Among the speakers will be Maulana Moazzm Ali, Maulana Abdul Alim Sidik, Dr. Savarkar, Messrs. Bharucha Khandiker, Motiwalla. The subject is "The Khadi Movement."

THE POPE AND PADROADO.

EAST INDIAN CATHOLICS' DEMAND.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Bassein the following Resolution was passed:—"That this meeting notes, with satisfaction, the assurance given by the Papal Secretary of State, His Excellency the Count de Salis, His Britannic Majesty's Representative to the Holy See, and the Government of Bombay that the petitions for removal of the Portuguese Padroado (patronage) are receiving attention and resolves that in view of the long delays there have been in the grant of the people's prayer, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein be requested to move the authorities to expedite an early decision in the matter, the Catholics of Bassein being very anxious to be freed soon from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun."

"That this Meeting humbly submits for the consideration of Government the respectful contention of the Catholics of Bassein that as they are British subjects and are opposed to the imposition of the Portuguese "Padroada" (Advaoson), Portugal's patronage should not be forced on them against their will and in spite of their repeated protests against the imposition, and, requests the Chairman to communicate this Resolution to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Ecclesiastical Department with a fervent hope that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council will be graciously pleased to represent to the Imperial and the Home Governments the desirability of moving the Holy See to entertain favourably their subjects' prayers for being set free from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun.

That the Government of Bombay be requested to forward copy of this Resolution, to Portuguese Government."

A Resolution was also passed to the effect that a telegram be forwarded to His Holiness the Pope for the immediate removal of the Padroado.

REDUCTION OF MILL WORKERS WAGES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

A general meeting of the Millowners' Association held to-day decided to communicate with the Labour Office to effect the reduction of wages in view of the depression in trade and fall in the cost of living.

U. P. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE RESIGNATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Pandit Kapil Deva Malaviya has made a statement in connection with the resignation of the Presidentship by Pandit Motilal Nehru and of offices by a number of office-bearers saying "our resignations were due to unacceptable colleagues being thrust upon us. We made it clear in our letter of resignation that we resigned only on that ground and none other. We made it plain to the Committee that we had no objection in serving with those who held a view different to ours on the question of Council entry, but we had serious objection to have for our colleagues men in whom we could not place simplete confidence for public and private reasons. This, however, does not mean our severance with the Congress.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency accompanied by Captain R. G. G. Byron, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Bombay, Sunday afternoon.

Their Excellencies attended the Annual St. Andrew's Service at St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort, on Sunday evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. C. G. Maude arrived at Government House on Saturday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. Subject "Khadi Movement," Sheth Chotani presiding.

TUESDAY Dec. 5.

Standing Committee meeting of the Municipal Corporation at 5 p. m. (B.T.)

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

All Colombo wires are interrupted.

BOMBAY G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

At the recent election of delegates to the Indian National Congress at Gaya Mr. J. C. Errunza is duly elected as a delegate from the obove District Congress Committee.

INDIAN PASSENGERS & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of all the members of the above Association will be held on Saturday, (the 9th instant,) at the office of the Association, 11 Bank Street, Old Telephone Bldgs. Fort Bombay at 5 p.m. (S.T.) All members of the Association are requested to attend.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

An adjourned combined meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Managing Committees of the District Congress Committees will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A MEETING AT GAMDEVI TEMPLE.

In commemoration of "Shri Datta Jayanti" a general meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at the Gamdevi Temple, by the promoters and sympathisers of "Shri Pandurangashram Swami Memorial Temple Movement" at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Shri Venkatrao Mahadeo Sashithal will preside. All Saraswat ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend the meeting.

MAHIM FAIR.

The annual Mahim Fair of Pir Fakili Ali Makhdum Saheb at Mahim has commenced The fair will last for ten days ending on the 12th instant. During this time thousands of Muslim devotees will visit the shrine of the Pir Arrangements have been made by the Trustees of the Durgha to run special trains from Grant Road to Mahim.

LECTURE ON HOUSING PROBLEM.

Discussion on the lecture on Housing Problem in 1922 delivered by Mr. Manchérjee E. Joshi, Asst. Engineer Bombay Municipality under the ausupices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute will be held at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) in the Hall of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H.B. Clayton, I.C.S. Municipal Commissione Bombay will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

Mr. Ishwar Dyal Toukley Secretary R.C. Sadaquat Ashram P.O. Dighaghat Patna writes:—

Secretaries of the various students Associations and Societies are requested to kindly inform me of their addresses, so that I may keep them informed of all the activities in connection with the coming session of the All-India College Students' Conference. All informations in connection with the Conference may be had from me.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Post-Graduate course of the National Medical College for the third week beginning to-day upto the 9th instant is as fllows:—

Time 5 to 6 p.m

Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S., D.T.M, D.P.H. (Cantab.) Monday. Dr. R.D. Shirwalkar, M.S. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.) Surgery. Tuesday. Dr. A.S. Erulkar, M.D (Lond.) Medicine Wednesday, Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, M.D.F.R.C.S. Surgery Thursday. Dr. A. K. Contractor, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine. Friday. Time 6-15 to 7-15 Dr. B.P.B. Naidu, M.D.D.P.H., R.Hy. Tropical Diseases Saturday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society was held on Wednesday 29th November in the rooms of the B.B.R.A. Society when Rao Bahadur P.B. Joshi occupied the chair.

The following papers were then read:

(1) A strange Folklore of Kathiawad regarding a Ghost marrying a living bride. By Mr. S. S. Mehta B. A.

(2) The Sea-cult and the flower-cult of the Japanese by Dr. Jivanji Jamsherji Modi.

(3) The Khutba of the Mahomedans and the Dasturi of the Parsis. By Dr. Jivanji Jamsetji Modi.

CONCERT IN AID OF BOY SCOUTS.

The first annual concert in aid of the 8th Bombay Boy Scout Troop came off on Saturday night at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, before a large and representative gathering. The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presided. There was an interesting and varied programme including sharp shooting, camp-fire scenes, knife throwing, etc.

In the course of the Troops Annual Report it is stated it was with only eight young and energetic boys that the 8th Bombay Troop, which at the end of its first year of existence has 56 Scouts began its work on Sunday, 10th July, 1921. The average attendance of the Scouts throughout the year had been 93 per cent. The Troop has been divided into seven patrols, each Patrol Leader having seven Scouts under him. Throughout the year the Troop maintained a high standard of efficiency the Scouts are charged an entrance fee of eight annas while they have to pay a similar amount for their monthly subscription. Poor boys are taken free and in some cases even their Uniform is supplied by the Troop.

After The prizes had been distributed to successful Boy Scouts for their "regularity," "good conduct and yeerly progress," the Chairman in the course of his speech paid a tribute to the promoters of the Boy Scouts movement. He also praised the work done during the last year by the Boy Scouts.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. Masani, Dy. Municipal Commissioner a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman. With the singing of the "National Anthem", the function came to a successful close.

MR. M. J. SHUSTARY ENTERTAINED.

An evening entertainment was held last Friday in honour of Mr. Mohammud Jafer Shustary of the firm of Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shushtary and Co. upon whom His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia recently bestowed the order of Malek-ul-Tujjar ("King of Merchants"). The function commenced with the reading of the Shah's order conferring the title. A specially prepared Kasida or panygeric was recited. A welcome feature of the gathering was the presence of a number of influential Parsi gentlemen who were present at the invitation of the popular Persian Consul. Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw, said that the presence there of all the Iranians—Muslim and Zoroastrian—on the occasion was an auspicious augury for the future of Persia. Mr. Mohammud Jafer Maula Shustary in an eloquent speech in English expressed thanks to the Parsis for their presence on behalf of the guest of the evening.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 4, 1922.

CO-OPERATORS' CHOICE.

We referred the other day to the omission of any reference to India in the speech from the Throne on the occasion of the opening of the new Parliament. The omission was an eloquent commentary on the attitude of the new Government towards India. Even this Government, dominated as it is by the Die-hard elements, has, however, recognised the blunder, from the propagandist point of view, of the failure to indulge in pious platitudes. So, in order to retrieve this blunder Reuter's agency has been used to rally the Moderates who have been feeling uneasy because of the advent of the Conservatives to power. Thus, according to Reuter, "it is asserted on good authority that there is not the slightest fear" that the advent of the Conservative Government in England "will adversely affect the carrying out of the Reforms". And the uneasy Co-operators are further assured that "opinion of the House of Commons, which represents the opinion of England, is believed without hesitation to lie in the direction of giving Indians all the opportunities they possess of working out their own destiny under the Reform Act."

The plain meaning of this, of course, is that the new Government and Parliament will not entertain any proposal regarding extension of the Reforms scheme to make it more acceptable to the Cooperators, We do not know how our Cooperating friends will receive this delicate snub and whether they will have the perspicacity to see that the "generous" assurance about giving Indians "all the opportunities they possess of working out their own destiny under the Reform Act" adds insult to the injury caused by the manner in which the Reforms have been so worked as to strengthen the domination of the Steel Frame. The generosity of the new Parliament is sought to be brought in relief by the stern reminder that "trustworthy opinion in England experienced considerable indignation at the treatment accorded to the Prince of Wales by a section of Indians, not only as an affront to the Throne, but also to the British people, which caused many in England to have an exaggerated view of the position in India to the disadvantage of the latter" and, with the new Parliament in England, our Co-operating friends are invited "to seize the opportunity to unite to create a different impression in the minds of the British public." And our friends are to seize the opportunity by ceasing to make further demands and by cooperating with the Steel Frame in working the Reform Act and thus "increase the hold of the Empire" over their country.

The choice before the Cooperators is thus clear. They have seen the Reform Act being worked under a Liberal Secretary of State, they have seen the modest reform proposals of the "Liberal" Viceroy, who justified the ex-Premier's bluster and flouted the Legislative Assembly, being turned down by the reactionaries who now invite their cooperation what time they virtually promise another Public Services Commission to satisfy the clamour of the real masters of the country. They have seen, in fact, how the Reforms have proved to be what the Mahatma with his unerring insight pronounced them to be, "a camouflage for prolonging the agony of India." Will they, having seen all this, still elect to remain in a fools' paradise and thus become the instruments of prolonging the agony of their country or will they by cooperating with their countrymen end the agony?

STIFLING NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to provide for compulsory elementary education in the Bombay Presidency is as disappointing as the Bill itself. With comparatively trifling changes, the Select Committee has approved of Dr. Paranjpye's Bill as it passed the first reading in the Legislative Council. In view of strong feeling that exists in the Presidency, particularly in Gujarat, in favour of national education, we had suggested that certain reprehensible features which disfigure the original Bill and lower its value in the eyes of the public should be removed by the Select Committee. But the members of the Committee, as was, perhaps, to be expected, could not see their way so to modify the provisions of the Bill as to give at least some measure of satisfaction to all classes of people. Prestige has stood in the way of the Education Minister and the Select Committee; and, consequently, the tussle between the nominated Municipal Committees of Management and the citizens of Surat and Ahmedabad will be a bitter and prolonged one.

After the half-hearted admission Dr. Paranjpye made on the first reading of the Bill that education in Surat has been for the last year or two in an "imbroglio" it is, we are afraid, the failure to realize the strength of public opinion which has induced him to stand in the way of the national education movement. He evidently still adheres to the view he expressed a few months ago regarding Government control of primary education when, with the desperate zeal of a neo-official, he enunciated the following unsound principle:

> "But, after all, the ultimate control of the very fundamental principles of education must rest with Government. No Government can dissociate itself from the ultimate control of the way in which its future citizens are going to grow up. No Government has so far done it and no Government can afford to do it. While, therefore, giving as wide powers as possible to the local bodies the ultimate control will lie in the hands of Government. It is a question of administrative sanity to see that control is not made too galling or exercised in too minute a detail. But it should be maintained and something will have to remain with Government."

It is, perhaps, not surprising that from the place he now occupies Dr. Paranjpye sees no difference between the Government of self-governing nations and the Government of the type ruling in India. Not only has he confused the issue but he has also attempted in his Bill to strike a blow at the very roots of the movement of national education. If he had given sufficient thought to the workings of history he would have realised that cultural domination does in the long run greater harm to a subject nation than any other domination. If the vestiges of indigenous culture once disappear, the subject nation suffers an incalculable and irreparable wrong. And it is exactly with a view to save the nation from such a calamity that heroic efforts were made in the past by far-sighted patriots to start institutions free from the control of the Government. If the Minister of Education tries to probe into the genesis of the famous institution to which he devoted twenty years of his life in a spirit of rare sacrifice, he will find that it was the result of one such effort. The greatest harm the compulsory Elementary Education Bill can do is to make the growth of national elementary education impossible in the Presidency. The students between the age of 6 and 11 will be required by law to attend an "approved school", open to Government inspection and following subjects, curricula, books and standards prescribed by Government. The only elementary schools that can exist in the Presidency after the Act has been passed will be Government schools, aided schools and recognised schools. Neither the Minister of Education nor the Select Committee has disclosed the reasons that prevailed with them to lay down such conditions, and the public are left to discover the underlying motive. Is it supposed that the national workers will disseminate sedition amongst the children? Then why have such provisions been embodied in the Bill? Would it not be sufficient to examine the children coming from national schools and seeking admission in the "approved" schools in order to maintain the standard of efficiency? While national high schools and Anglo-vernacular schools, not to speak of the national colleges and national universities, are not sought to be brought within the letter of the law, why has the Minister for Education thought it wise to penalise national primary schools?

In view of this, it will not be astonishing if those, who are intimately acquainted with the history of the national primary education in Surat and Ahmedabad, draw the inevitable conclusion that the Bill is only one more move in the direction of stifling the efforts of workers in the cause of national education. The struggle in Gujarat has been long and bitter. Government seem to have made it only too clear by their hostile attitude that they will not allow the national primary schools to flourish while many municipal primary schools have to be kept closed for want of a sufficient number of students. If that is not the intention of the Government, the Minister of Education, while moving the second reading of the Bill, will be wise enough to make provision for the recognition of the national schools. Otherwise his own measure may drive him to the necessity of, what he himself most dislikes, "carrying on compulsory education with the aid of the police."

Notes of the Day

Exploitation of India.

That British statesmen still look upon India as a field for exploitation in the interests of the people of the British Isles, is seen in Sir L. Worthington Evans' reference to the possibility of spending usefully anything between 30 and 50 millions sterling in developing and improving the railways in India, which, according to him, "would bring Britain enormous direct employment." The reasons for the policy of raising huge Indian railway loans in Great Britain and spending them there entirely thus become plain in the light of Sir L. Worthington Evans' statement. India is compelled to place her orders for railway materials with British firms even when Continental and American firms can quote lower prices and all this is insisted on in the high "Imperial" interest. India is told she is a "partner" in the British Empire and should be willing to make sacrifices for the sake of the "imperial bond." But, as will be seen, the sacrifice is all on one side and the privilege on the other. An Imperial exhibition is being organised in which India is "invited" to participate, but from all that is being said by British statesmen one can see that, so far as India is concerned, it is likely to be another instrument for further exploitation of the country's resources by British capital.

Reprisals Against Prisoners.

The communique issued by the Punjab Government regarding the treatment of Akali prisoners at Attock makes the position of Government only worse and confirms the suspicion that where political prisoners are concerned humanitarian considerations obtain a second place instead of the first in the hearts of the jail authorities in the province. The communique reveals the shocking fact that a number of Akali prisoners—their total is not divulged—were deliberately refused water for *two nights and one day* because they at first refused to fetch water from the river! Obviously, in consequence of this treatment many Akalis have fallen ill and one is reported to have died of pneumonia. We cannot imagine that any other jail department claiming to be civilised would have been guilty of a such reprisal against refractory prisoners in its hands. Attock is not the only jail in the Punjab where Akali prisoners are being treated in this reprehensible fashion. According to a communique issued by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, "Bhai Nikka Singh, a Guru-ka-Bagh prisoner, was expelled from the Borstal Jail, Lahore, on 27th November in the morning and left lying helpless outside the jail in a condition of high fever. Being unable to move, the poor fellow lay there with indifferent covering in severe pain and agony, from morning till evening. Some official happened to take pity on his condition and phoned to the Secretary, Lahore Gurdwara Committee, to take him away."

The System at fault.

Again, according to the "Tribune," twenty-two prisoners were released from the Lahore Borstal Jail a few days previously under circumstances which reflect little credit on the Jail authorities. "On Friday, the 24th instant, the local Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee were informed that 5 Akali prisoners were lying ill at the Lahore Borstal Jail, whom the authorities wanted to release. In the afternoon of the same day these prisoners were brought to the Chomala Gurdwara. They were all more or less seriously ill. One of them Bhai Rur Singh was suffering from tuberculosis and another, Bhai Prakasha Singh, was laid up with pneumonia. Both of them were sent the same night to the Mayo Hospital. Two more, Bhai Basans Singh, who was suffering from dysentry, and Bhai Lal Singh, who had an attack of broncho-pneumonia, were taken away to Amritsar on the 26th. The fifth, Bhai Dalip Singh, who had an attack of broncho pneumonia, was too ill to be removed to Amritsar, and is still lying at the Chomala Gurdwara in a precarious condition. Bhai Prakasha Singh, who had been admitted to the Mayo Hospital, died at about noon on Saturday." The "Tribune" says there are more than a thousand Akali prisoners in the Lahore Borstal jail "a large number of whom are ill, which in most cases is said to be due to insufficient clothing and food." At Attock, where the cold at this time of the year, is of the severest type, 1498 Akali prisoners have been congregated and their sufferings through the insufficiency of clothing and food, can better be imagined than described. One can understand the unrelenting severity of the sentences imposed by the Punjab authorities on the Akalis, but that the displeasure of Government should be visited on the prisoners even within the jail walls is something unthinkable. We do not think that the two non-official members of the Legislative Council who have just been appointed visitors to the Attock jail will be able to do anything. It is the system, which is at fault, not the individuals in charge of particular prisons. Unless the attitude of the Punjab Government towards the Akalis undergoes a radical metamorphosis, the inhumanity of the jail treatment must continue to be a blot on the administration.

Price of Co-operation.

The Bengal Legislative Council, after having twice made a brave show of demanding the release of the political prisoners in the province, has stultified itself by rejecting a third resolution recommending such release. The spokesman of Government had no very difficult task in brushing aside the half-hearted appeals and arguments of the "Liberal" councillors. The latter could only plaintively complain that the Government by ignoring the two previous resolutions of the Council had treated the Council with scant respect, but they could not muster sufficient moral courage to ask how the Government dared to do so. When these leaders of Indian "Liberalism" are prepared to co-operate with the bureaucracy at any price, is it any wonder that the bureaucracy puts its own price on such co-operation? So, finding the bureaucracy unbending, the Council has chosen to eat humble pie. Mr. H. L. Stephenson, who spoke for the Bengal Government, taking his cue from Bombay officialdom, declared his inability to distinguish between a political prisoner and a non-political one. Mr. Stephenson is perfectly aware that there are such things as "political offences". It does not, however, seem to strike Mr. Stephenson and other spokesmen of Government that a "political prisoner" is one who is imprisoned for a political offence. Mr. Stephenson admitted he knew of offences against the State, but, he asked, were prisoners guilty of such offences to be treated with leniency? He did not stop to point out that there were State offences and State offences and that in civilised countries most State or political offenders are treated as first-class misdemeanants. However, it suited the official mentor to tar with the same brush all political offences and conjure up dire catastrophies to the propertied interests if the "politicals" were let loose on society.

Visva-Bharati.

The mechanical character of present system of education, its divorce from the indigenous culture and its unsuitability for modern purposes have been decried by many an Indian politician and various attempts have been made, more to check than to root out, the inherent evil in the system. Dr. Tagore's contribution to the educational renaissance of India took the form of an *ashram* at Shantiniketan where boys and girls could grow in an atmosphere of freedom and thus find the synthesis of life. It was not meant to be a centre of hot house culture as can be judged from the Poet's idea of education as described by him in the course of an address:—

"Our ancient Tapovanas, or forest-schools which were our natural Universities, were not shut off from the daily life of the people. Masters and students gathered fruit and fuel and took their cattle out to graze, supporting themselves by the work of their own hands. Spiritual education was a part of the spiritual life itself, which comprehended all life. Our centre of culture should not only be the centre of the intellectual life of India, but the centre of her economic life also. It must co-operate with the villages round it, cultivate land, breed cattle, spin cloths, press oil from oil-seeds; it must produce all the necessaries, devising the best means, using the best materials, and calling Science to its aid. Its very existence should depend upon the success of its industrial activities carried out on the co-operative principle which will unite the teachers and students and villagers of the neighbourhood in a living and active bond of necessity. This will give us also a practical industrial training whose motive force is not the greed of profit."

Nevertheless the school would have remained one bright oasis in the wilderness and its sphere considerably restricted but for Dr. Tagore's happy idea of basing on it the structure of an International University. His lectures on brotherhood of man, in Europe and America, were not appreciated in 1916, and even Japanese imperialists ridiculed them as expressing the slave mentality of a subject nation. The holocaust of war has made the more thoughtful among the Western nations realise the folly and iniquity of rank nationalism and during his recent tour, the Poet was received with open arms wherever he went, and many expressed a desire to learn from him something of the philosophy and culture of India. The very education of Indians, Dr. Tagore says, makes them think that they are fit only to borrow and have nothing to give, nothing to create. Here are some seekers who come to their country for knowledge. "Shall we", he asks, "turn them back?" The Poet has founded at Shantiniketan the Visva-Bharati where scholars from all countries can meet on the plane of equality. Lord Ronaldshay, in the course of his last Convocation address, sighed for the ancient Vidyapith of Nalinda to which students used to flock from all Eastern countries. Tagore's Visva-Bharati bids fair to emulate the glory of Nalinda.

INDIAN FINANCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(BY K. T. SHAH.)

VII.

Under Civil Administration in the Budget of 1922-23 the estimated cost is Rs. 9,74,60,000 of which Rs. 8,91,45,000 are in India and £826,000 in England. This shows an increase of Rs. 1,30,88,000 over the Budget figure of 1921-22 and of Rs. 78,40,000 over the revised figures for the same year. No comparison is possible with 1913-14, owing to the separation of Provincial finance. As the bulk of the departmental expenditure has been made over to the Provinces, this branch of the public expenditure ceases to be of absorbing interest when we are discussing the expenditure of the Central Government. Apart from the fact that the amount is relatively speaking too small to admit of very considerable economy, there is the further consideration that in alomst every instance in which a careful scrutiny might suggest economy, the outlay has been carefully withdrawn from the competence of the Legislature. It votes only 5.14 crores of the total.

Reduce the Salaries.

Hence unless the fundamental question is not raised, one does not see why that question should any longer be postponed—of the need and justice of the Indian scale of salaries, there is hardly any room for effective criticism. The Viceroy alone costs India Rs. 8,11,000 without allowing for his personal staff and household charges, which would add another 4,71,000, or total of Rs. 12,82,000. *Is he worth it?* Can any office, dignity, position be worth such a remuneration? And the Governors and other provincial heads cost in proportion. The Indian salaries were originally fixed at a time when the evil of speculation and bribery had gone so deep, that the salary had to include an element of insurance against such an evil. It is an open question how far at the present moment the various branches of the public services in India can be said to be altogether free from this original sin. The apologist of the Indian public services have generally claimed such a high degree of integrity for their corps, that their critic is justified in assuming that any element of their emoluments which could possibly be construed as a compensation for the sacrifice of the chances of indirect gratification would now be regarded as insulting and unnecessary, and therefore admitting of a reduction *pro tanto*. The same remark must apply to that other portion of the emoluments which was originally awarded as a compensation for the sacrifice of service in a land of strangers. The point may be urged that now that the hardships of service in India have been very largely removed by the improvement in the means of communications, combined with the frequency of leave allowed, that portion of the salary must be substantially reduced. The only proper basis for these salaries is either a guaranteed decent standard of living, or a remuneration for admitted efficiency. *The Indian salaries are far in excess of any reasonable standard of comfort particularly* in what are known as the superior ranks. A reduction of salaries of Rs. 500 and over per month progressively from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from all salaries of over Rs. 50,000 a year, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 1,50,000 in the case of the Viceroy and 1,00,000 a year in the case of the Governors would make a saving of nearly 3 crores of rupees a year. If the whole of this saving is utilised in improving the pay of the lower and clerical ranks, the Indian Government may have the proud distinction of being the first to guarantee to their public servants of *all ranks and grades* a minimum standard of life and comfort. As regards efficiency, it does not afford an objective standard for measuring and fixing salaries in public departments where much of the work is of a routine nature. Special merit in public service can be quite as well recognised by other means than increased emoluments which, after a certain stage, are superfluous and ineffective. Hence there is every justification on the ground of economy for retracing our steps and cancelling all improvements in superior salaries (over 500 per month) granted in the last 20 years on the score of efficiency, which is demonstrably non-existent, or unnecessary to be monetarily rewarded or recognised.

"Home" Charges.

The foregoing argument has been worked out entirely independently of the greater question whether the most efficient administration could ever be a substitute for good or self-government. It cannot be. But this point need not be urged here beyond just one aspect of it. On pretence of improving efficiency the Indian Government has in the past added enormously to the unproductive expenditure, without actually succeeding in bringing about the desired results. The total amount of the "Home" charges was £31,715,500 in 1920-21, revised figures being Rs. 47.52 crores. To-day it cannot be less than 50 crores, possibly much more. In 1913-14 it was just about 30 crores giving an increase in 9 years of 66 per cent. Even if the whole of this charge may not be regarded as a dead weight in India; even if it is allowed that the normal value of stores is the real material equivalent we get for the amount we pay on that head, and that the amount paid by way of interest and included in this figure is a just reward for capital investment—assumptions which would not bear a close examination—even then *the "Home" charges of about 20 crores at least, are a clear dead-weight unbalanced by any material gain to India at all. The Indian people must try by every means in ...their power to reduce this unproductive and unjustifiable burden, and the only means to achieve it is an immediate, complete, Indianisation o fall the services, civil and military of the Governments in India.* It is possible to misconstrue the foregoing remarks. The present writer does not argue against the duty of the State—as a model employer to provide for the old age of its public ser-

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Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of November 1,3,6,7,17 and 28.

NO SURRENDER.

TURKISH DELEGATION'S DETERMINATION.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CLASH OVER THE DARDANELLES.

AN ILLUSORY BALKAN BLOC.

FRANCE WANTS ECONOMIC PEACE.

(Special Cable To "the Chronicle")

BY FELIX VALYI.

PARIS, Dec. 2, 12-20 p.m.

The next week will be decisive for the European destinies and Turkey. The arrival of Chicherin, who stated that the foundation-stone of Russian policy at Lausanne is full sovereignty for the Turkish nation will contribute to lift up the mask which covers reality. The "New York Herald", whose demand for economic equity towards Turkey seems to disguise the deception of Americans in the business concerning Asia Minor raises to-day the minorities issue in the spirit of the worst prejudices, declaring that the Nansen project of the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece is without parallel in 2,000 years of history. This statement, destined to excite American opinion, seems ridiculous to every reader knowing history.

DEADLOCK THREATENED.

On the main issues, namely, the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Mosul problem a deadlock is threatened. The Lausanne Conference will probably leave these questions unsettled, and take recess, after probably having agreed on preliminary peace between Turkey and Greece. The Turks will take back to Angora the views exchanged at Lausanne, without agreeing to anything proposed by the Allies. The Turks want to consult the Angora Assembly, while the reparation problem will engross France's and Britain's attention.

BALKAN BLOC: AN ILLUSION.

Turkey's position is stronger, as it seems to superficial observers. The Balkanic bloc has been an illusion of 24 hours, while the Bulgarians went over to the Turks yesterday. M. Stambuliski declared that Bulgaria insisted on having Dede-Agatch and would take it, even if she had to fight Greece. Bulgaria's interest, therefore, lies with Turkey. The only people, ready to help an anti-Turkish policy with military means are the Rumanians, who declare in a theatrical manner their readiness to help to enforce the Allies' policy in the East if wanted. Rumania seems to be charged by one of the inviting Powers at Lausanne to propose the maintenance of the Allied Garrison in Turkey with a view to control the demilitarisation on the shores of the Black Sea.

PRESENT FACTS: NOT PAST EVENTS.

General Ismet Pasha declared to the "Daily Mail" that he has been trying to convince the Western powers that Turkey is a new nation, just as reasonable and level-headed as they. He wants any settlement made at Lausanne to be based not on the events of the past, but on the facts of the present. He insists absolutely on having the final figure of the total Turkish liabilities fixed and declaring that the question of the Greek war indemnity is vital to Turkey. On the points that Turkey considers fundamental to her national interests there would be no yielding. The French press emphasises France's essential interest to settle the public debt and commercial questions at once, while the diplomatic and political problems may be postponed. The American Ambassador Mr. Child suggested such an adjournment of the Conference in order to permit private negotiations. While a *modus vivendi* may be established in the Straits between the Allies and Angora, it seems, however, difficult to conciliate the British and Russian standpoints on the Dardanelles.

GET OUT OF MESOPOTAMIA.

While such growing difficulties increase the darkness of European diplomatic methods Sir Percival Phillips continues to publish his articles on Mesopotamia. He points out to-day that if Mosul is given to Turkey, a retirement from all Mesopotamia except Basra, becomes inevitable and the existence of Feisal's kingdom impossible.

IMPEACH LLOYD GEORGE.

FALSEHOOD OF "CHRISTIAN" ASSERTIONS.

(Special Cable to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, Dec. 1, 12-35.

Under the title of "Equity at Lausanne," the "New York Herald," expresses condemnation of European diplomatic methods affirming the intrinsic right of Turkey to dispose of her own resources and stating that America never wished to rob to overreach any nation. The U. S. A., says the journal, insists upon equity for all, not even excepting Turkey.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA STAND TOGETHER.

The Constantinople correspondent of the same paper states that the Turkish authorities are pessimistic about Lausanne. If the Russians are to leave the Conference the Turks are determined to follow suit. Russia and Turkey will stand together indivisibly through the whole Conference.

BRITAIN'S HOSTILITY TO TURKEY.

The Turkish Press declares that Britain's hostility to Turkey is unchanged, and consequently it is extremely difficult to reach any understanding with Europe by diplomatic means. If secondary questions like the frontiers of Turkey in Europe cause such divergencies how can an agreement be reached on far more difficult problems, like Mosul and the Capitulations?

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO REACH SOLUTION.

All vital questions being postponed, France, apprehensive about the imminence of trouble in Central Europe, seems very anxious to reach some solution at Lausanne. The gravest difficulties are seen in the next few weeks.

AMERICA SPURNS ARMENIAN OVERTURES.

The Armenian delegation attempted to convince America about the justice of reversing her refusal of the mandate in Armenia but the American Ambassador, Mr. Child, refused to intervene in this matter.

CONFIRMATION OF GREEK ATROCITIES.

The Chicago "Tribune" published the results its Angora correspondents investigation of Greek Atrocities, and confirmed the falsehood of "Christian" assertions against the Turks. The name of this correspondent—Mr. John Clayton—merits to be known in India. The Paris Press also states how pessimistic are the Turks at Lausanne.

ISMET ON "ENGLAND'S SIX VOICES."

General Ismet Pasha gave a very important interview to the "Matin," declaring that the European pledge to treat Turkey on a footing of moral equality, given at Mudania has been violated and that the united front of Western Powers seems to mean united hostility against Turkey. General Ismet Pasha, whose sincerity and courtesy make the strongest appeal to impartial observers, objects to the permission to Greece to maintain a fleet while Turkey is denied the right to have her own ships. General Ismet Pasha has raised the problem of Turkish participation in the League of Nations, proposed by Lord Curzon. He asks why England has six voices while France has only one. Is Turkey to be admitted at the Council of the League of Nations, in which unanimity is necessary for enforcing the decisions? May I add that Ismet Pasha is absolutely right in raising the question and to refuse to join the League, in which the enemies of Islam are the masters of the game.

LEAGUE MUST BE RECONSTRUCTED.

The problem is of the highest importance for the Eastern World, because no equilibrium exists in the status of the League, and Asia is only represented in the Council by Japan and China. No trust may be reposed in Geneva until fundamental organic reform is accepted in the constitution of her Council. European methods have always been the same.

MUSSOLINI'S STAGE-THUNDER.

Italy, whose Turcophil policy became strengthened during Count Sforza's Ministry, declares presently by her Prime Minister—Signor Mussolini—that she is ready to back the united Allied front with military support against recalcitrant Turkey. Such declarations by inexperienced theatrical statesmanship are highly dangerous.

BRITISH PEOPLE MUST REPUDIATE LLOYD GEORGE.

Secret documents, published to-day in the "Matin," and giving all the details of Lloyd Georgian hypocrisy by feigning peace though encouraging the Greeks to continue the war, confirm all that you wrote about the attitude of the ex-Premier. If fair-play to be restored as a principle of international politics, Mr. Lloyd George should be repudiated by the whole British people and placed before the Supreme Court of the House of Lords.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF ISLAM

ANGORA'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—It is reported from Angora that the Commission on religious affairs has submitted to the National Asembly a proposal to convoke all religious authorities in the Islamic world with the object of forming a Supreme Council of Moslem religion to sit at Angora. Accordingly the Angora Govern-

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ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY.

JUBILATION OF FRENCH PRESS.

BITTERNESS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—Newspapers are gratified at the presentation of the Allied Note to the German Govt. They consider it the inauguration of a system advocated by the French Government to test Germany's good faith. "Le Journal" says: If Germany submits to this it will prove that coercion is useful. The "Petit Parisien" rejoices that Bavaria as the centre of extreme nationalism, is experiencing a new method and declares that if Germany is wise she will recognise that the times are changing and that Allied patience is exhausted.

A Berlin message says: The Note has evoked the bitterness of newspapers, one of which heads the comments "Million gold marks for damaging the varnish of motorcar." "Vorwaerts" says the "Entente's demands will arouse deep and to a great extent justified bitterness throughout Germany." It adds, however, that Germany has to thank her Chauvinists for the new humiliation.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that the Note is calculated to make the blood of the calmest German boil.

GERMAN TOWNS FINED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Paris.—The conference of the Ambassadors has forwarded a note to Berlin demanding an apology from the Bavarian Premier for attacks on the Allied missions of control while they were inspecting the munitions depot at Passau and Ingoldstadlt, Bavaria, and inflicting a fine of half a million gold marks on each town, which must be paid in a fortnight; otherwise, says the note, the Allies will obtain the sum from the Bavarian revenues.

DELHI, Dec. 2.

The council of Ambassadors in Paris has considered the incidents in which the officers of the inter Allied Commission of Military Control were obstructed in their duties at Stettin, Passau and Ingolstadt. It was agreed that the authority of the Allied agents must be supported and a note is being sent to Germany, indicating the decision to impose a fine on the towns involved. In case of Stettin, demands for penalties have been accepted and will forthwith be enforced but in the case of Passau and Ingolstadt, satisfaction is either incomplete or non-existent. It is with a view to marking the Allies' determination to prevent a continuance of these incidents that both Passau and Ingolstadt will be each called upon to pay to the Commission of Control a fine of five hundred thousand marks within ten days.—(B. O. W.)

RESULT OF BAVARIAN GOVT INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Berlin.—A communique has been issued in Munich which states that the Bavarian authorities investigated the incidents at Passau and Ingoldstadt immediately after their occurrence with result that the police have not been found blameworthy. The towns have apologised to the interallied commission but, the communique asserts, it is impossible to take further penal measures demanded. It concludes as follows:—

"The behaviour of the population and the growing indignation at the continued humiliating control are comprehensible to every patriotic German; but the need of the hour is wise self-control and restraint of natural feelings. The Allied Powers must not be given the semblance of right to continue imposing oppressive and unjustified sacrifices."

ALLIED PREMIERS TO MEET IN LONDON.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

It is believed, says the "Times," that there will be an official meeting next Saturday between the principal Allied premiers in London when the parties will be able to ascertain their respective views and differences. Possibly they will see each other informally on the following day and hold another regular meeting on Monday.—(B. O. W.)

WORKING HOURS OF COTTON SPINNERS

LONDON, Dec. 1.

It is announced in Manchester that the necessary eighty per cent. not having voted in the cotton spinners' ballot in favour of a reduction of working hours in the American section from 36 to 24, weekly, the former will remain in operation till December 31st. A hundred thousand operatives are affected.

WOMEN SOLICITORS IN ENGLAND.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Following closely on the recent admission of women members to the English Bar women solicitors may be expected soon to appear. The results of the Law Society's examination made known yesterday show that four women students passed the final examination qualifying to be enrolled as solicitors.—(B. O. W.)

ECHO OF KAPP REVOLT.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Berlin.—It is officially reported from Munich that Captain Ehrhardt who commanded the Ehrhardt Brigade during the Kapp revolt of 1920 has been arrested and transferred to Leipsig.

CAPITULATIONS.

ISMET'S STRONG PROTEST.

A RESURRECTED CLAIMANT FOR MOSUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lausanne.—The delegation of Assyro-Chaldeans has issued a statement basing their claim to independence firstly on the grounds that the Turkish language is totally unknown in their country, secondly the absence of Turkish racial elements and thirdly the fundamental incapacity of Turkey to ensure order and peace in the territory and consequently the impossibility of any mining or oil development proceeding whilst under Turkish yoke and fourthly that Mosul is essentially Assyrian by history and language and the fact that six thousand Assyrian conscripts to-day defend the frontiers to ensure law and order.

QUESTION OF CAPITULATIONS.

Ismet Pasha addressing the commission dealing with foreign interests voiced the Turkish desire for the abolition of the Capitulations. Lord Curzon pointed out that the abolition or modification was impossible without the consent of the powers. Three Sub-Commissions have been appointed to study respectively the legal status of foreigners, their economic status and the question of nationalities.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Sig. Garroni pointed out that the Capitulations were granted in the first place by the Sultan, spontaneously. They were not imposed and they had worked admirably. M. Barrere favoured modification of the Capitulations in accordance with modern conditions. Lord Curzon said that while the name might be abolished fresh guarantees must be furnished. Ismet Pasha objected to the substitution of a similar system under a different name and demanded complete reciprocity. Mr. Child said there happily seemed to be an agreement that the powers had common interest in finding satisfactory guarantees. Ismet Pasha replied that Turkey would give necessary guarantees under her judicial system which she was bringing up to date.

ALLIES AGAIN BACKING WRONG HORSE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Lausanne.—The latest arrivals at the Conference are the delegation of Assyro-Chaldeans claiming independence and opposing the retrocession of Mosul to Turkey. The Turks are dissatisfied with the progress of the Conference and complain that the Allies are supporting the Greek claims put forward in yesterday's negotiations regarding the exchange of populations in Asia Minor and Thrace. They declare they refuse to accept a position inferior to Bulgarians, Serbians and Greeks and affirm that twenty thousand Turks are ready for action in West Thrace, while a large Bolshevist force is ready on the Bessarabian frontier. The Russian delegation lunched with the Turks to-day.

ALLIED DELEGATES' CONTENTION.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lausanne.—In the course of the debate on the capitulations commission yesterday Ismet Pasha insisted that Turkey was entitled to denounce capitulations. The Allied delegates contended the capitulations were established by means of treaty and could not be abolished in one sided fashion. Other guarantees must be forthcoming. Mr. Child said that in the event of legal difficulties, the United States would be obliged to assume the same position as the Allies.

MR. SHORT'S FIRST ACT.

ENTERS NOLLE PROSEQUI AGAINST IRISHMEN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Birmingham Assizes to-day, presided over by Mr. Edward Shorts, disposed of the case of 11 Irishmen who were charged on May 10th with conspiring to supply the Irish Republican forces with munitions and all of whom except one absented themselves when the case was subsequently called before the Birmingham Assizes in July last. The Crown Prosecutor to-day stated that communications between the British and the Free State Governments revealed that some of the accused persons were being charged with rebellion at Dublin and others had become loyal citizens. The prosecutor therefore requested *nolle prosequi*, which was agreed to.

PRINCE OF WALE'S RIDING ACCIDENT

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Riding in the steeplechase near Oxford yesterday, the Prince of Wales fell in an attempt to clear a difficult double jump across a narrow road. The Prince was none the worse for the mishap, however, and laughed goodhumouredly at his accident. He took no further part in the race however.

A WHITE STAR LINER'S RECORD SPEED.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The White Star Liner "Majestic" which arrived at Southampton early yesterday having called at Cherbourg during night has made the fastest passage between New York and Cherbourg on record. The time taken was five days, six hours, and thirty minutes.—B. O. W.

CAPITULATIONS MUST GO.

ALLIES' CHANGE OF FRONT CREATES DEADLOCK

WILL LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERVENE?

AUDACIOUS FRENCH CLAIM.

INEXPLICABLE ITALIAN ATTITUDE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 2, 7.20 p. m.

In the different questions on the order of the day the Turks base their arguments on the principle that they were at Lausanne in virtue of the stipulations of the Mudania armistice for discussing conditions of peace on a footing of equality. "No", reply the Allies, "You are here in virtue of the terms of the Mudros armistice, which had already confirmed your defeat." Thus after their promise of a free discussion between perfect equals, the Allies no longer conceal their intention of treating the Turks as their vanquished foes. This state of their mental condition will inevitably lead to a rupture, or at all events to the suspension of the Peace Conference.

Discussions during the last few days prove that the united front of the Allies signifies general hostility to Turkey.

INEXPLICABLE ITALIAN ATTITUDE.

News from Italian sources announces that the Allied front will be in an expiring condition in its military character for enforcing respect for rights already admitted, that is to say regarding capitulations. Without attaching much importance to such news, I yet find the Italian attitude much inexplicable in view of the terms of the treaty of Ouchy which put a period to the war in Tripoli. In that treaty Italy had promised to support Turkey in her efforts to get the capitulations abrogated. The same treaty also provided for the restitution of the Dodecanese isles, over which, however, Italy now declares her resolve to maintain her fictitious rights, except that she would negotiate regarding a portion of them in any place other than Lausanne. The Italian attitude on this question is identical with that of England who is seeking by every means to avoid discussion on the question of Mosul in the Peace Conference.

AUDACIOUS FRENCH CLAIM.

But the thing which surpasses all measures is the claim put in the name of the Allies by the French delegate for a milliard and a half of Francs (1,500 million Francs) as the cost of occupation, when French public opinion was unanimous in supporting the Turkish contention that the occupation of Constantinople was a violation of the terms of the Mudros armistice. Such tactics are primarily attributed to an intention to evade the creation of a precedent, which would serve Germany as an example to refuse to pay the cost of occupation, and secondly to a desire to fix in advance the amount which would serve to balance against the indemnity claimed by Tuurkey from Greece. They appear to ignore the damages caused as the result of requisitions and destructions by the forces of the occupation.

WILL THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERVENE.

For a few days past they are talking much about the League of Nations, which would offer its good offices, and might succeed as in the case of Silesia in settling the question of Mossul, and might intervene profitably in considering the question of the exchange of populations.

Dr. Nansen, who is in Lausanne just now, might get a hearing from the Peace Conference. English influence being preponderant in the Red Cross Society, I know that Turkey will oppose English interference in the actual negotiations. The memory of the inspection of harems by the representative of the Red Cross Society and the speech made by Lord Balfour who treated Kemal and other Nationalist chiefs as brigands, should save the Turks from falling into the pit prepared for them. If, for the exchange of populations it should be necessary for Turkey to work in conjunction with an international organization, she would prefer to collaborate with the Red Cross.

CAPITULATIONS MUST GO.

In the committee on capitulations under the presidency of Signor Garroni, the Allies, though fully recognizing the fact that the capitulations meant a blow to the sovereign rights of an independent state; yet urge that foreigners established in the land who have built up enterprises, which they did in the belief of the guarantees sanctioned by the treaties; and that there were in their cases certain rights which they had acquired, and these should be considered and safeguarded, The Japanese and American representatives support this view. Ismet Pasha read out a long statement maintaining that the capitulations being nothing but attacks on the sovereign rights of the state, he could not accept in the least degree the arguments of the Allies seeking to maintain them under a disguised form. He was ready to discuss simply the manner of the abrogation on the basis of international law.

LAUSANNE STALEMATE.

ANLO-FRENCH INTRANSIGEANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 1, 7.30 p.m.

The Turkish Delegation has refused to discuss the future status of the four islands Embros, Tenedos, Lembos, and Sumatrace, likely to influence the administration of the Straits, without the presence of the Russians. M. Chitcherin is arriving this evening; so the question will be taken up on Monday.

The Allies seek to maintain intact the Capitulations and the fiscal system, but will try to camouflage it by calling it "provisional." They propose to continue the customs *ad valorem* for two years, with a promise to conclude a commercial treaty before the expiry of that period. But at the same time they demand that the general proition of the duty must not exceed fifteen per cent, and the maximum on any one article twenty per cent. They accept the principle of prohibition in certain cases by previous international arrangement, but not in the case of beverages and alcoholic liquors. They misconstrue the Turkish law to prevent the exports of raw materials and country produce. The Turkish Custom House could only prohibit the exportation of national products on a footing of equality for all without any favour to any particular country. These conditions show that for all satisfaction they will consent to the raising of the customs duty from 11 to 15 per cent.

It is, therefore, superfluous to mention that the Turkish delegation will flatly refuse their consent to any such proposals. In the discussion on economic questions, the intransigeance of France recalls the attitude of England on the territorial questions.

The Territorial and Military Committee has decided to recommend the appointment of a sub-committee for studying the question of the exchange of Christian inhabitants for Moslems remaining in Greece. The Turks accept the principle on condition that the same is made equally applicable to Constantinople. Lord Curzon and M. Venizelos are anxious to exclude the Capitals from the application of the arrangement. To-morrow they will study the question of the exchange of civil prisoners. As for the military prisoners the Turkish delegation will insist on the return of the Turkish prisoners before commencing the repatriation of the Greek prisoners.

A BREAK IN THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Certain quarters in Lausanne are discussing the possibility of shortly adjourning the main proceedings of the Conference in order to permit Ismet Pasha personally to submit to Angora an outline of the proposed settlement.

CONFERENCE AND OIL INTERESTS.

REUTER'S DENIAL OF INFLUENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Lausanne.—Reuter's Correspondent at the Conference is authorised to state that it is well understood in conference circles that all the in Conference circles that all the oil interests holding up other business are due to the unceasing efforts of interested parties who quite recently arrived. The rumours have been circulated to create an impression that the Conference is not progressing, and only working in capitalist interests. Oil has not been and is not being discussed. There are no prominent oil representatives in or near Lausanne.

FRANCE TO MAINTAIN TROOPS IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed the estimates providing for the maintainence of the present force of 20,000 men in syria.

TRIAL OF PRINCE ANDREW.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Athens.—The trial of Prince Andrew has opened at the House of Parliament. He is charged with disobeying orders on the battlefied. A Paris message says: The "Temps" understands that the French Government through its Minister at Athens associates itself wholeheartedly with any steps to protect the Prince's life as France is desirous of doing its utmost to prevent the shedding of blood and to avoid hasty action.

"NO INCOME TAX."

GANDHI IS RELEASED.

DR. P. VARADARAJULU'S REPLY TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

SALEM, Dec. 2.

In connection with the recent notice served on him regarding income-tax due by him, Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu, Gandhi Road, Salem, has sent a reply to the Income-tax Officer at Salem: Your notice imposing upon me a penalty of Rs. 24-8 in consequence of my alleged default to pay income-tax of Rs. 8,454-2 for the year 1922-23 and warning me that you will impose a further penalty equivalent to the whole tax to hand. Your notice simply reminds me of the shamelessness of this Government. I publicly declared and wrote to you on the 9th October 1922 my inability to co-operate with this Government that keeps the noble and pure Gandhi imprisoned and that I would not pay tax voluntarily. I am surprised you utter threats and speak of the provisions of the Act. Mahatma Gandhi is a world teacher and archangel of the human race. His life mission is to bring peace and love, reclaiming humanity from violence and bondage. I do not intend to pay the tax demanded by you till Mahatma Gandhi is released and you are at liberty to do whatever your Act provides.

AKALI PRISONERS

REFUSAL TO RE-ENTER BARRACKS.

(Associated Press.)

AMBALA, Dec. 1.

An unconfirmed report states that a large number of Akali prisoners came out of their barracks and refused to re-enter unless they were given possession of *granth saheb*. The police were summoned to force the Akalis back into the barracks.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONGRESS IN PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

GAYA, Dec. 2.

Preparations for the coming Congress are well in progress. A large number of delegates is expected from all parts of the country and the session promises to be eventful the All-India Congress Committee having referred the question of Council entry to Gaya Congress, both pro-Council and anti-Council parties are sending their full quota of delegates to fight out the issue.

PROF. EINSTEIN IN TOKIO.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Dec. 2.

Prof. Einstein, the propounder of Relativity, is lecturing here. He is considering the lectureship offer of Tohoku Imperial University.

RETROCESSION OF SHANTUNG

CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Dec. 2.

The retrocession of Shantung which was to have been effected on the second instant has been postponed to 10th instant owing to China's unreadiness for taking the administration into her hands due to domestic upheavals.

The Government is lacking in competent officials and experts replace the Japanese. A body of Chinese police, sixteen-hundred strong, arrived at Tsingtao on 30th November without arms, and the Japanese have agreed to send rifles, munitions and special transport. The first treaty was signed at Peking yesterday afternoon and the second regarding railroad is expected to be concluded before March.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Tokyo.—Under the agreements between China and Japan, signed this morning, the long-standing question regarding Shantung will be settled on December 5th, when all the Japanese interests in the province will be transferred to China and all the Japanese troops evacuated.

STRIKE AMONG PARIS BAKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Paris.—Bakers shops were besieged early to-day and sold out in consequence of the decision of Master Bakers to close down at noon because the authorities have only allowed the price of bread to be increased five centimes per kilogramme. The Ministry of War has announced its readiness to place army bakers at the disposal of the authorities, while the Government has decided to prosecute the Master Bakers' Federation.

NEW CHINESE PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Peking.—Premier Wang Tah Sieh has resigned owing to the President's refusal to agree to his candidate for the post of Finance Minister. The President has declined to accept resignation.

Paris.—The sentence awarded Pernotte on the seventh July, namely concurrent terms of imprisonment of three years for fraud in issuing bonds and three months for embezzlement besides a fine of three thousand francs for the former offence, has been reduced by the correctional appeal court to fifteen months imprisonment and the fine as before. Pernotte, who was the General Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, has also been ordered to return to the Bank 806,000 francs which he improperly drew. The Court declared that he did not profit personally in the matter of issue of the Pacific bonds.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

CURZON'S SOLICITUDE FOR THE GREEKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The so-called exchange of populations, namely the migration of some 600,000 Ottoman Greeks to Greece and 360,000 Hellenic Moslems to Turkey, was considered at a meeting of the First Commission at Lausanne which, after a prolonged discussion, decided to appoint a sub-commission including the Turks and Greeks, which would endeavour as speedily as possible to draft plans for the projected colossal exchange of prisoners of war.

Lord Curzon said that he hoped that the exchange would be carried out voluntarily, though in some cases compulsion might be necessary. He urged, however, that great economic loss would be involved, if the 400,000 Greeks in Constantinople were compelled to leave, and hoped that the sub-commission would persuade the Turks to allow them to remain.

He said that it was calculated that between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 Ottoman Greeks had been killed or deported or had fled or died since 1914, leaving 6,00,000 in Asia Minor. He pointed out that the Turks had ordered that all those in Asia Minor except males who were employed on forced labour should leave by November 30th or at the latest by December 15th and sell all their property to Moslems.

GREEKS MUST CLEAR OUT.

General Ismet Pasha, earlier in the discussion, insisted on the deportation of the Greek population in Constantinople.

M. Venizelos declared that Greece simply could not find room for them and would be obliged to appeal to America to take them if they were expelled.

LORD CURZON'S FIGURES

DELHI, Dec. 3.

Newspaper correspondents at Lausanne state that yesterday afternoon's sitting of the First Commission under the presidency of Lord Curzon considered the question of repatriation of the prisoners of war and the deported population. Doctor Nansen attended by invitation. The statement he had prepared on the whole situation was read and after other speeches the Sub-Commission, before which Doctor Nansen will appear to-day, was appointed to work out a detailed scheme of repatriation. The "Daily News" correspondent says Lord Curzon gave striking figures. Out of 1,600,000 Greeks in Turkey in 1914 over 1,000,000 had fled or perished by 1922 leaving in Anatolia roughly half a million of whom the males are detained for forced labour and all the best warned to leave by November 30th. There are also three to four hundred thousand Greeks in Constantinople. Greece on the other hand had nearly half a million Moslems in Western Thrace and elsewhere. Eastern Thrace which had hundred thousand Greeks is now absolutely deserted and could accommodate many hundred thousand Turks. The newspaper correspondent adds that what, therefore, the Sub-commission has to consider is the vast migration involving over one million people. —(B. O. W.).

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Lausanne.—The Conference has entrusted the French, British, Greek and Italian representatives with the preparation of a draft convention for the exchange of the Greek and Turkish prisoners of war. Lord Curzon hoped that interned civilians might also be included in it.

REPATRIATION OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

SOFIA, Dec. 2.

The Bulgarian delegation at Lausanne has been instructed to demand the repatriation of 200,000 refugees from Thrace at present in Bulgaria.

ARRANGEMENT FOR REMOVAL OF REFUGEE

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Athens.—A convoy of ten Greek steamships has sailed from Piraeus to take off refugees from Samsoun and the Black Sea coast. A friendly arrangement has been made against the seizure of vessels by the Turks.

The American representative of the Near East Relief Committee will command the ship, while she is in Turkish waters. The whole arrangement is informal and it obviates the insurmountable obstacle hitherto of the Allies' having to approve and recognise the Kemalist expulsion of Christian populations.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

A deputation of the Indian Mining Federation will wait on the Viceroy during his forthcoming visit to Calcutta. The members of the deputation in the course of their address to His Excellency will urge for the removal of transport difficulties and provision of better facilities for coal, introduction of more rigid definition of public carriers' responsibility and grant of concessions in railway freight rates for coal in view of the very cheap freight for foreign seaborne coal. They will refer to the labour question and suggest that efforts should be made to induce the labour movement to embark upon a constructive programme rather than a campaign against the capitalists. They will also put forward the claim of the coal industry to a representation in the Central Legislature on the ground that it is one of those two main industries in the country in which the largest capital of the Indians has been sunk.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

MR. BONAR LAW'S HALTING POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the House of Commons, resuming the debate on unemployment, Mr. Philip Snowden declared that the Government's proposals were painfully inadequate. They would not give work to more than 200,000 out of 1,400,000 unemployed. The Labour Party would co-operate in any practicable proposals but Government must do more.

Sir L. Worthington Evans said that Mr. Clynes scoffed at the proposal to develop Empire trade. Mr. Clynes, interrupting, said that he was the first Labour man to support the proposal to assist Empire trade in connection with the Empire Exhibition but they must not neglect the larger populations elsewhere in the world. Sir L. Worthington-Evans accepted the correction and emphasised that there was a very large population in the Empire, the development of which might bring work to Britain very quickly. As an example, it was possible to spend usefully anything between 30 and 50 millions stering in developing and improving the railways in India, which would bring Britain enormous direct employment. He thought it was well worth consideration at the proposed Empire Conference.

Mr. Asquith favoured the development of Empire trade, provided the method adopted was economically, financially and fiscally sound. He declared that unemployment would remain the primary evil in Britain until economic stability was restored by a settlement of the questions of the Reparations and Indebtedness, necessarily involving the British abandonment of imaginary assets—(Opposition cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law assured Mr. Asquith that he would submit no measures which were not economically, financially and fiscally sound. In regard to the suggestion that Britain should surrender all the debts due to her, it seemed very curious that as a result of the war, Britain should be the only nation to pay indemnity (Ministerial cheers).

The Premier said that it seemed reasonable that Germany should make some reparation, for destruction. Germany must pay in goods and it was not unfair to tax German exports.

Empire trade was not a question of a fiscal character. He pledged himself to that. It was not a question of comparing the population of Europe with the population of the Empire. There was no question of the number of men who might be customers but of the number who were. He pointed out that the pre-war value of British trade with the Dominions with a white population of 17 millions, was over one-third of British trade with the whole of Europe, which had a population of 436 millions. The buying power had been transferred from Central Europe to the Empire markets and that was where they must look for an improvement of trade. There was a possibility of immense improvement and it was not electioneering that made him say that he was going to call an Empire economic conference.

The Opposition amendment (published on Saturday), was rejected by 308 votes to 172.

NOT TO ABANDON HOPE OF REPARATIONS.

DELHI, Dec. 2.

Leaders of all parties spoke in the House of Commons to-day when the debate on unemployment was continued. Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, expressed the view that until international trade was put on a stable foundation, Britain would continue among all the nations of the world to be one of the chief sufferers. That was the real way to the problem of unemployment. He was all in favour of encouraging the markets of the Empire, provided that the methods adopted were economically and fiscally sound. Mr. Bonar Law, Prime Minister, said that he realised as strongly as anyone that so long as there was a cloud of uncertainty over Europe and the world, they could not get settled the trade conditions. The object of Government and of every member in the House was peace throughout Europe. Referring to the proposals made in the debate that while paying her war debt abroad Britain should give up all the debts due to her and abandan all hope of the German reparations, the Prime Minister said that although he could not prejudice anything that would be done, it certainly did seem curious that Britain should be the only nation to pay what was in effect an indemnity. The Prime Minister referred to increased trade within the Empire and favoured its development by all possible means.—(B. O. W.)

IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The Labour challenge to Government on the subject of unemployment was defeated in the House of Commons, last night by 308 votes to 172. The tone of all the speeches made during the debate, says the "Times," "Times" was that of men who are absolutely at one in their sympathy with the unemployed and in their realisation of the terrible evils which unemployment has brought upon the whole country. The spokesmen of all the parties recognised that her blighted industries are one of England's war legacies—they are to England what her devastated areas are to France. The Prime Minister, however, expressed a belief that there was now the real chance of improvement in trade and the newspapers are agreed that the debate has served a useful purpose. Meanwhile satisfaction is expressed that Government having secured approval for its great schemes for providing work for a considerable section of the unemployed are determined to give immediate effect to their proposal.—(B. O. W.).

NO SURRENDER.

Continued from Page 7.

ment has compiled a list of the greatest Moslem theologians in Egypt, Afghanistan and India.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION.

TEMPORAL POWERS OF SULTAN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

It is learned on high authority, in the light of further knowledge which has come to hand, that the resolution passed by the Turkish National Assembly at Angora, which abolished the temporal powers of the Sultan, was the result of the proceedings in the Assembly, which were of a most questionable character. The resolution was based on the modification of the motion submitted to the Assembly, on 30th October, by Dr. Riza Nur, signed by 76 Deputies. This motion was referred to the Department for Religious Affairs, on 1st November. After two hours' deliberation, the Department returned the report, which was completely unfavourable on both political and religious grounds, pointing out that to deprive the Khalif of the control of his army involved a violation of the Koranic Law and tradition, and also it would inevitably alienate the sympathy of Indian Muslims, whose attitude hitherto had been based on the belief that it was the British who had deprived the Khalif of his power.

Meanwhile, voting on the motion occurred on several occasions, but it aroused most violent opposition and was always invalidated by the absence of a quorum. The motion was opposed, more particularly, by a group of 95 independent Deputies, who were pledged to oppose the separation of the Khilafat and the Sultanate, and also by a small group of 45 Unionists, who were instructed by the Central Unionist Committee in Constantinople.

Thus, despite every manoeuvre, Mustapha Kemal's party found it impossible to obtain a majority in favour of the motion. Nevertheless, despite the unfavourable report of the Department for Religious Affairs, Dr. Riza Nur's motion was submitted to the Assembly, which called on the vote by a show of hands. This occurred amidst uproar, and the motion was declared passed unanimously without any further ceremony. Following the passing of the motion, Abdullah Hazmi, Commissioner for Religious Affairs, resigned as a protest against the arbitrary proceedings.

PROPOSAL TO CREATE TURKISH BANK.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Constantinople.—The Committee of the Angora National Assembly have submitted a proposal to create a Turkish bank with the state-supplied capital of 2 million Turkish pounds. The Bank, besides enjoying priority in the exploitation of mines and forests will, also, have the monopoly of all the insurance business in Turkey.

MORE STEAMER FARE REDUCTIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The first trans-Atlantic fare reductions are anounced by the Royal Mail Company, the most important of which is the lowering of minimum first class to New York from £47 to £43/15 shillings during the winter season which will terminate on June 30th instead of April 30th.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The Ellerman Lines, which control the City Line, the Hall Company and the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Company, and also the Anchor Line announce substantial reductions in fares to the East. The lowest third-class fare by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's branch service to Australia, via the Cape, is now pounds 37 sterling.

The following are examples of the new fares from London under the P. and O. Company's reduced schedules:—

To India:—From 70 to 90 sterling, first-class, and from 54 to 60 sterling, second-class.

To Egypt:—38 first-class, and 36 second-class.

To Aden:—From 64 to 70 first-class, and from 46 to 52 second-class.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Midnight, Dec. 2.

Practically all British steamship lines to India, Australia and New Zealand have announced considerable reductions in fares. The Orient line reductions which come into force to-day, range from 16 to 36 pounds in the first saloon fares, and 15 to 30 pounds in the second fares, while return tickets show still greater reductions. Fares to Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Egypt and Colombo are also reduced by the Companies.—(B. O. W.)

MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

MR. LAW'S INABILITY TO REDRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The Miners Federation Deputation which called on Mr. Lloyd George on October 19th only to be told he had resigned that day waited on Mr. Bonar Law to-day to urge state assistance to improve miners' conditions and wages. It was subsequently announced that the Premier, while recognising the hardships of the miners, did not see a clear way to alleviate the situation by government intervention.

LORD SINHA BOUND FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord and Lady Sinha are making a voyage to Bombay aboard the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "China."

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW CALIPH.

(Associated Press.)

Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Gadag, wires:—At a public meeting held here resolutions were passed offering hearty congratulations of the Hindus and the Mussalmans of Gadag to the new Caliph on his accession to the throne of Khalifa; and expressing profound confidence in Mustapha Kemal pasha and the Grand National Assembly and fully supporting them in their recent actions.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

TUSSLE WITH GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

There was a lengthy sitting of the Senate of the Calcutta University this evening to deal with the report of the Committee it appointed in September to consider a letter which had been received from the Government of Bengal in August in which it was stated that the report submitted by the Accountant-General in the previous month on the finances of the University "Revealed the fact that the financial administration of the University had hitherto been anything but satisfactory." The letter had reference to the grant of financial assistance to the University amounting to two and a half lakhs which was agreed to, by the Legislative Council in July and stated that the Government would not feel justified in handing over any grant unless certain conditions including the stipulation that the University would undertake no further expansion involving the financial responsibility until their present financial position improved and that all arrears of salaries should be paid forthwith were satisfied.

The committee considered that the conditions which the Government proposed to impose raised question as to whether the Government desired to utilize the present financial embarrassment of the university to obtain control over its affairs in a manner not contemplated by the Act of Incorporation and the Indian Universities Act and expressed opinion that if those responsible for the management of the University could not be trusted to act with prudence and judgment the appropriate course for the custodians of public funds would be not to make grant at all rather than make grant clogged with conditions of the description suggested and they came to the conclusion that the acceptance of conditions proposed would be not merely undesirable but impracticable.

HUMILIATING CONDITIONS.

The adoption of the report was moved by Sir P. C. Roy who maintained that the conditions which were to be imposed were so humiliating that it would be better for them to close their doors rather than accept them.

The motion was supported by other members who urged that as a self-respecting body the university could not accept the ultimatum which had been presented and which failed to utilize the opportunity for improving the relations between the university and the Government.

Dr. George Howells said he had at first thought, the conditions might be accepted under protest but more he studied the matter the clearer it became that there was a spirit behind them that was dangerous to the University's existence as an autonomous institution.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor said, he considered they were faced with the greatest crisis that had occurred during the 34 years he had been a member of the Senate. He charged the Government of Bengal with passing sentence on the Senate on the strength of the Accountant-General's report before the Senate had had an opportunity of reading it and having traced the causes which had led to the deficit described the conditions laid down as humiliating, derogatory and unacceptable to the autonomous and self-respecting institution.

Concluding he said, "I will tell you what will happen to this University. You give me slavery in one hand and money in the other. I will not take the money. We will retrench. We will live within our means. We will starve. We will go from door to door throughout Bengal. I will ask my post-graduate teachers to starve but to keep their independence. Don't believe for a moment that there is no Providence. If science or philosophy has taught you that ged rid of that blunder. If it is a design of Providence that higher education should disappear from Bengal, let His will be carried out. But I have unalterable faith in Providence. Do your duty as members of the University and stand up for its rights."

The motion was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

DELHI, Dec. 3.

The House of Lords yesterday passed the Irish Free State Constitution Bills through the final stages. During the debate, Lord Aberdeen expressed his strong feeling not only of hope but of confident expectation regarding the ultimate success of the new order of things in Ireland. He referred to the courage and patience with which the Ministers of the Irish Provisional Government had stuck to their work in the face of great danger and at the risk of their lives. This he regarded as the most encouraging augury for the future.—(B. O. W.)

LONDON, Dec. 1.

In the House of Lords, the Irish Constitution Bill passed the Committee stage without amendment.

IRISH FREE STATE.

APPOINTMENT OF FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The "Observer" undersands that the appointment of Mr. Timothy Michael Healy as the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State will be announced as soon as the Constitution Bill receives the Royal Assent which is expected to be given to-morrow.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Paris.—Criqui, who halds the title, beat Billy Matthews (Eng.) in the fight for the featherweight championship of Europe yesterday. The referee stopped the light in the seventeenth round.

NO CHANGE.

GUJARAT'S FAITH IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

LEADERS ON PICKETING.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

Many leaders of Gujarat addressed an large public meeting last night on the necessity of picketing foreign cloth shops. When Sjt. Vallabhai Patel said that while some of their foremost leaders were loosing faith and were proposing a change in the non-co-operation programme, Gujarat as its originator must carry out one by one all the items of the programme.

MAHARASTRA SOLIDLY FOR NO-CHANGE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

Mr. Hardayal Nag has received a letter signed by thirteen leading Congressmen of Maharastra taking objection to the President-elect of the Congress publicly expressing his views on the question of Council-entry. The so-called Maharastra party who favoured council entry had no following. The signateries declare that Maharastra as a province is almost solidly for triple boycott.

LETTER TO LORD INCHCAPE.

SIND EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Dec. 2.

It is understood that the Sind Branch of the European Association have protested most vigorously against a letter recently addresed to the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee on the grounds that the letter is *ultra vires* and that the retrenchment in Indian expenditure is vitally important at the present time and any further taxation unthinkable.

WOMEN CORPORATORS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Two Hindu ladies have been nominated as Members of the Saidapet Municipal Council in pursuance of the recommendation of the Sanitary Commissioners' Conference held at Simla in 1919.

CAPITAL LEVY IN SWITZERLAND.

KEEN INTEREST IN REFERENDUM

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The British Labour Party's advocacy of Capital Levy acounts for the strong interest which is being shown in the referendum on the desirability of authorising the introduction of a Parliamentary bill to similar effect which is being held in Switzerland to-morrow. Reuter's Berne correspondent says an unprecedented activity is being displayed in the form of meetings and propaganda throughout the country by partisans on both sides. The advocates of the Levy estimate it should produce twelve hundred and fifty million francs which should be employed on social reforms. Their opponents condemn the proposal as communistic. It is proposed that the Levy shall range from eight per cent. on individuals or companies whose possessions do not exceed £3,400 to sixty per cent where their wealth exceeds £120,000.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER'S FIRST TASK.

POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DEPORTEES TO BE ATTENDED TO.

CAIRO, Dec. 2.

Interviewed with regard to his policy, the new Premier Tewfik Nessin Pasha, declared that his first task would be to attend to the intolerable situation in connection with the political prisoners and deportees, and that he was confident of receiving the support of King in this matter.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

30 APPOINTMENTS ON SPECIAL TERMS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Lord Peel announces that not more than thirty Europeans will be appointed in the immediate future to the commissions in the Indian Medical Service on special terms which include the right to retire on a gratuity of a thousand sterling with free return passages on completion of five years, service if they no longer desire to remain in service. The candidates must be under thirty two years of age. Service as officer in war will count for pay, promotion and pension, but not for gratuity. Thus, an officer who has three years of such service will enter the medical service as Captain and receive Rs. 700 per mensem. Otherwise he will enter as Lieutenant at Rs. 550 per mensem. Officers and their families will receive free passages to India whether they will be expected to sail next February. They may previously be required to undergo a course of training in England.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Charles Colin Macrae, once Finance Minister for India, (aged 79) and Sir Isaac Balfour, King's Botanist in Scotland, (aged 69.)

Mr. Charles Colin Macrae was born in 1843. He practised for 8 years in Calcutta, where he was Secretary to the Legislative Council, Government of Bengal.

PURITANS AND POLITICIANS.

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

II.

Political Swarajya is our immediate aim. Non-violence is a necessity and therefore a policy to us. Non-Cooperation is our only method. But it does not avoid a battle Our goal involves a struggle. It has a constructive side in laying down the essentials of our unity. It has a destructive side in giving battle at all points where evil is to be checked or where centres of organisation and work are to be created. It also means a battle at positions of our own choice but does not always avoid it at points—chosen by the enemy. We do not reject obstructive tactics which are admitted in any warfare. If our path to Swarajya lies through a thicket of thorns we must remove them or burn them as long as we cannot fly over them. The fact of their existence cannot be ignored. They are obstructionists and could not be good neighbours. If a serpent meets you in a place from where your further advance is barred and from which you do not want to escape as you are determined to reach your destination, then you have either to kill it or boldly to grip it by the neck and then render it toothless and harmless. We cannot leave the enemy's forts behind us from which they make sallies and attack or harass us. Therefore, to minimise the severity of the struggle all opportunities to snatch advantages and to prevent the multiplication of difficulties must be utilised. All forces must be gathered and concentrated for attack on all fronts and no loop-holes for the enemy to peep in or to creep in must be left. In the liberation of Italy, the philosopher-enthusiast, Mazzini, the soldier-actionist, Garibaldi, the statesman diplomat Cavour each one contributed largely to success in his own way.

The Essentials.

Therefore our present essentials are:

(1) Unity amongst workers and therefore compromise:

(2) Obedience to the Congress mandate. To spread the doctrine and practice of loyalty to the mandate of the Congress amongst all. On this basis to make the people politically conscious of the evils of the present political system and administration.

(3) Popular local grievances as they occur to be nationalised in order to show the people that they are the diseases of a system which we want to destroy, and replace by one suited to our needs, and in order to keep up their fighting spirit.

(4) Laying down a definite programme for the next year, its each step and the period within which it must be reached.

(5) Declaring the rights and obligations of each community and interest; and their protection.

(6) Declaration of the fundamental rights and duties of the people.

Our aim is Swarajya. It is to be—

1a. A Dominion status if immediately achieved.

2a. A Free State, if Englishmen oppose it and whatever may be the period required to achieve it.

3. The "Steel Frame" is to be Indian and not English.

Our non-cooperating method on

(1) to capture the electorate (the whole tax-paying community) by intense work in the villages on the lines of the constructive programme with the addition of the boycott of British goods, general hartals and social boycott of Government officers and sympathisers.

The weapon of non-cooperation is not perfected till it reaches the stage of non-payment of taxes. Real non-cooperation lies in Hampden's method; in the non-payment of taxes or, in general terms, in civil disobedience. If the people obey their representatives in Councils in withholding taxes, then Council entry is not against non-cooperation. Even if they help in leading to that stage, then also there is no inherent disadvantage in it. (2) Council-entry should not be tabooed or hugged. If the people (not only the limited electorate of Councils, but all the tax-paying public and politically conscious people) are prepared to follow the Congress mandate, the present Government cannot go on. If they are prepared to pay taxes, being afraid of Government repression then whether one may work through the Councils or outside it, the Government will pursue its policy and methods. If the people are at all prepared to refuse to pay taxes as soon as the budget is not allowed to pass on the basis of its illegality, then even Councils are of great use. But as long as Governor's or Governor-General's power of restoring the budget is there, the budget will not acquire a character of illegality. And the legal conscience of those who want to pay will feel no compunction in paying them. This is the crucial question whether the people are prepared to obey their representatives in the Congress or in the Councils. If not greater propaganda is what is immediately wanted. The Gaya Congress should declare its opinion on the following points:

1. Boycott of British goods and British institutions.

2. Social boycott under definite circumstances of Government officers and their supporters.

3. Capture of villages by establishing village organisations before March, 1923, and intense propaganda from March to October, making people conscious of their political rights and fight for them.

4. Spread for Swadeshi.

5. Congress bodies to be made to take active part in organising social functions amongst Hindus and Muslims and other communities, touchables and untouchables.

6. Volunteer organisations on a less rigid basis.

7. Right of self-defence. Individual civil disobedience against illegal orders.

8. Scheme of Swarajya. It is to make all the people conscious of their right to rule and to tax by a system of representative assemblies without any foreign interference.

The Congress should leave the question of Council entry open till the special session of the Congres to be held in October or November next, when most of those who are in jail will be out and will have a say in the matter. It should now concentrate on the capture of the whole-hearted support of the classes and masses. Its authority should rise to the sanctity of law. It should leave, for the present, Government servants, lawyers, and students alone. A paid band of independent workers should be maintained. Picketing should no be given up. Social boycott should be started. Leaders should travel through the length and breadth of the country to wake up the country and prepare the people for a final conflict at the end of the next two years.

Of course those who are of the mind that a deadlock will be created in the Councils should the sooner disullusion themselves the better. Government will always be prepared to rule the country, as it did in Ireland and Egypt and Ceylon; why, even in India as it did lately to crush the spirit of non-co-operators and Akalis. I firmly believe that a deadlock can be brought about in the country if the people are behind you. Council deadlock is an artifical deadlock which Council rules and votes and discretionary powers easily rectify. If deadlock results not only in not voting taxes but in not paying them then surely it is of value, and if the Councils will help it, entry into them is welcome.

We cannot indulge in jeremiads if the situation is not entirely to our liking Leaders can lead in their own way. We cannot do stone-walling amongst ourselves. Co-operation amongst ourselves under all circumstances is necessary. The psychology of revolt against the political system must not be allowed to die out.

If we want to take up an absolute attitude of "no parley" with those who differ from us, then let us drive out from amongst us those who have fraudently dubbed themselves non-co-operators. Let us only count the pure, the best who are determined to sacrifice their all-life, liberty, and property—irrespective of our present neighbours or follow workers. One lakh of such purists, let them declare a firm determination either to mend or to end the present system to achieve or to die. Let them then not count half-hearted workers or workers of different view points. They should gather together, and start civil disobedience on a definite political issue as the Akalis are doing on a religious one. If they fail or succeed the result will still be marvellous. The late Mr. MacSwinny's example is before them. But if this is not possible and if really there is a difference in the opinion of workers, then let us not fritter away our energies in doing nothing. Let us take people as they are, make them as they can be, not losing the ambition to make them what they ought to be. Purists and politicians must join hands and fight for Swarajya.

Even under the present conditions in India, it is possible to feel the inspiration of the essential spirit of non-cooperation the the spirit of non-co-operation, the spirit spirit of creative hope, seeking to sweep away the incumbrances of injustice and tyranny and rapacity which obstructs the growth of the human spirit and to replace the relation of master and slave by free co-operation. This hope has helped the best of non-co-operators to bear the harsh measures of repression through which India has been passing. The hope is not chimerical. The imprisonment of 25,000 persons is its indicating strength. It can be realised by still more strenuous labour and propaganda. But the period of transition will be a little longer, and will have to be a little compromising. Civil Disobedience will have to be practised ultimately on a large scale.

The movement started from a combination of the desire for democratic Swarajya and the idea of spiritual purity but was gradually driven to neglect politics of Swarajya to the religion of non-violence which afforded a shelter to the weakness and cowardice of the many. Therefore discord grew up and two camps have now been created. Let energy and strength be shown and the weak and the wicked, must and will retire from the field of action.

(Concluded.)

WITHOUT WATER FOR 60 HOURS!

SUFFERINGS OF AKALI PRISONERS AT ATTOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

A communique states: With reference to the statement recently made in some newspapers regaring the treatment of Akali prisoners at Attock, it has been ascertained that after the arrival of the prisoners at Attock on November 15th a dozen prisoners who were guilty of prison offences were given the Jail punishment of standing handcuffed, the usual jail apparatus being used. Owing to the temporary breakdown of pumping engine the prisoners were called on to fetch water from the river, some three or four hundred yards distant and remained for two nights and one day without water because they at first refused to fetch water. Out of 1,498 Akali prisoners one only has died up to date, the death being due to pneumonia. There are 62 cases of all kinds of illness now in the hospital representing 4.1 per cent. of the population None of the cases is serious. The allegations regarding general beating of the prisoners, handing from trees etc., are of course entirely untrue. As already intimated two non-official members of the Legislative Council have recently been appointed visitors of the jail.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews left for Ahmedabad on Saturday evening. The poet and Mr. Andrews will stay there for a couple of days and are expected to be back by the 5th instant.

"PEAK OF SELF-GOVERNMENT."

SIR R. CRADDOCK ON DIFFICULTIES OF CLIMBING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 1.

Speaking at the second annual convocation of the Rangoon University, Sir Reginald Craddock, Chancellor, alluded to the necessity for the University to make suitable provision for higher vocational studies and training for higher professions, as otherwise it would be incomplete and lopsided. Men for higher ranks of medical, forest and public works services, came from Europe and India, because the institution for higher training in the province had been lacking and because young Burmans were disinclined for a job or work. The first want the University would have to supply and the second deficiency must be made up by the Burmans themselves.

The Chancellor then made a vigorous appeal to all Burmans, old and young, to avail themselves of every opportunity that offers to refute the disbelievers' arguments about the lofty distant peak of self-government. There were fortunately also intermediate ranges to be surmounted. The aspirations to reach the summit were also national aspirations. But the Burmans should not keep away from those who knew more about mountain-climbing and could better appreciate the difficulties of the long journey.

He said, "Don't reject their help any more than you have rejected it in your University studies. Some may urge you to reject the proferred help of these guides and to remain in the terai below in the expectation that without effort on your part you will be magically transported to the top of the summit to which you all aspire. As in the school and the University you have passed from dependent childhood to more independent adolescence so in the career through life and in seeking the uplift of the country you must go through all these stages before you can arrive at the destination."

COUNCIL OF STATE.

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 2.

A list of sixteen resolutions admitted by the President of the Council of State but not moved during the September session in Simla has been issued by the Legislative Departments. Of greater interest is a resolution by the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Revenue Member, asking the Council to approve the draft notifications which have been laid in the draft before the Chamber specifying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri, Sembilan and Pahang and to the Unfederated Malay States of Kedah, Perils, Johore, Kalantan, Trengganu and Brunei and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the notifications be published in the Gazette of India.

Messrs. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and Jogendra Singh have resolutions relating to unemployment and Mr. Kale, about industrial finance and industrial banks.

Hon. Mr. Raza Ali who was a member of the North-West Frontier Committee has tabled a resolution for enquiry into the cases of political prisoners in the Frontier Province with a view to revision of their sentences and improvement in the condition of their jail life.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha has an omnibus resolution to the effect that the Governors should withhold sanction to introduction of the bill which contravenes the provisions of Section 67 (2) (B) of the Government of India Act and the Government of India should examine the bill before it becomes an act as to whether it affects the liberties of any class not adequately represented on the local legislature concerned.

IMPERIAL SERVICES GRIEVANCES.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

It is understood that Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution recomending to the Governor-General in Council to convey to the Secretary of State the considered opinion of the Assembly that no commission of enquiry into any grievances of the imperial services be appointed before affording the Indian Legislature an opportunity for expression of opinion thereon.

MILITARY TRAINING.

RS. 5 LAKHS PROVISION IN AFGHAN BUDGET.

The new Afghan budget contains an item of Rs. 5 lakhs for the reform and extension of military schools. In reviewing this expenditure the Afghan Assembly has expressed its pleasure at the provision thus made and its hope that the schools would be "reformed to the needs of the time, and that the sons of the country equipped with complete military knowledge would be trained in the near future."

Continued from Column 4.

volted against by scholastic hair-splitters and how the progress of Islam and its liberlising axioms have been retarded, not by any intrinsic shortcoming of the doctrine, but by the mental myopia of some of its adherents.

A more remarkable phenomenon in connection with this spiritual experience of Islam is that while some of the disciples of Abu Hanifa faithfully follow the text of his code they have not the courage to promulgate its vitalising spirit. In a word, there were some Hanifis who held it allowable for the Fateha to be repeated in Persian, but they would not concede that could be in Turkish.

KHUTBA IN TURKISH.

(BY G. K, N.)

I

I had the privilege of expressing my personal views from an academical standpoint in the matter of the innovation which has now definitely cleaved asunder the Khilafat from the Sultanate. I did this as a detached student of the Islamic institutions which are a civilizing force. I did this not as a Parsi but as an Indian and I paid the price of it in the editorial columns. I do not think that I paid too dearly for my temerity. Ingenuous opposition which not the leaven of malice in it has a trick of stimulating responsiveness. Hence this excursion into the history of the language of the Khutba.

The Turks have introduced a fresh novelty. The Khutba or the sermon on Friday has been ancient concommitant of the weekly prayer. It has been laid down that the Khutba shall be in Arabic. And I do not know that the practice has ever deviated from the regulation. The Turks now require that the Khutba shall be in Turkish. How are the orthodox clergy, which means the believers of the old school in Islam, likely to be affected by the innovation?

Theologically the term innovation is an anathema. For Bidaat or novelty among the orthodox is a synonym for schism or heresy. How would the large body of orthodox among the Faithful receive the change?

I think without perturbation. For the change is in keeping with the progressive spirit of Islam. Truth to say, it has been overdue. The history of Islam has parallels if not precedents in this respect. The heiratic reverence attached to the Arabic language has often been challenged in the bosom of Islam. And if it is once decided that to say even a portion of your prayer in a vernacular is as meritorious as to say it in the sacred language, the subordinate question of the language of Khutba or mere sermon would not arise. Perhaps it is opportune to call back to mind a landmark or two in the development of Islam to-day. For the question is not unrelated to the perennial one which agitates also my Parsi community. Is it valid to offer your devotions in an idiom unintelligible to yourself? Curiously enough, the language question was once authoritatively decided and Islam has during these several centuries retrogressed. The great leader of the innovation, who stressed the spirit of prayer as against its verbal shell, was the Imam Abu Hanifa. His rite prevails in Turkey and also in India.

Abu Hanifa and his followers were the target for the Vehement polemics. He is acknowledged to be the most tolerant among the heads of the four orthodox schools. An extraordinary liberality of views is credited to this Persian theologian I will not go so far as to trace all Islamic ceremonial law to old Persia. But when Abu Hanifa as against the non-Persian jurists of his or subsequent days declared that women were eligible for the post of Kazi or judge, he certainly was not seeking a parallel or precedent from the archives of the nomads of the deserts of Arabia. Unfortunately Abu Hanifa's breadth of views was not always shared by his disciples.

Abu Hanifa was one of the few upholders of Islam who recognised that the constitution of his religion was not exclusively Arabian. According to Goldziher, he admitted the presene of the Persian factor. The identification of Islam with Arabism, the nationality, language, usages and institutions of Arabia, was so naturally taken for granted that it never occurred to any Arab that prayer and ritual could be conducted, at least partly, in another language without being invalid. It is the merit of Abu Hanifa that he first ventilated the question whether it was permissible to a Persian, ignorant of the Arabic language and consequently of the meaning of the *Fatiha*, to recite it in Persian. And he decided for Persian under given circumstances. A distinguished jurist of later days, Mahmud Auzgandi, also a Hanafi, has very strong and clear opinion on the subject.

"When the leader of the prayers recites the Fatiha in Persian the congregation must perform the prosternations as usual whether, they understand the Persian language or not."

The uncommonly liberal view elevating Persian to ritual equality of Arabic has been recorded in the celebrated code of Fatawas of Kazi Khan. The other Imams and their schools, with the exception of a small number of Shafis, ban the employment of the Persian tongue in the obligatory divine service. A reactionary doctor would rather that the believer who did not understand the Arabic language altogether refrained from reciting the Fatiha till he had studied the original Arabic. Has Islam in its progress of centuries held to the broad discipline of Abu Hanifa? It has, as I said, resiled from its advanced position. To-day the Hanifis has brought themselves down to the same level as the Hambalis, Malekis and Shafis on the question of the sanctity of Arabic. Goldziher records that he put the question unequivocally to the Sheikhs of the famous mosque of Al Azhar at Cairo. He asked them if the Fateha could be announced in Persian, and fortified the expected answer by adducing Kazi Khan' authority. But the answer was a decisive negative.

In this connection an incident reported from Fakruddin Razi, the great exegete, is especially interesting to both Moslems and Parsis. A ruler of Samarkhand had a Vazir who was outwardly a good Moslem but was suspected of clandestine Parsism. He proposed to the Khakan that the latitude prescribed by Abu Hanifa be introduced into Samarkand and that it should be permissible to the people to recite the Fateha in Persian. The narrator adds that the Vazir's intention was doubtless to turn the people from the faith of Muhammad and to lead them back to that of the Parsi Magians. The Khakan summoned a council of the Doctors of Islam including Al Holwani himself a disciple of Abu Hanifa. The conclave rejected the Vazir's proposal and gave a Fatwa according to which it was licit to put to death the said Vazir. It is evident from this episode, emanating from Ar-Razi, how soon after the death of the great Imam Abu Hanifa his tolerant tendency was re-

Continued in Column 5.

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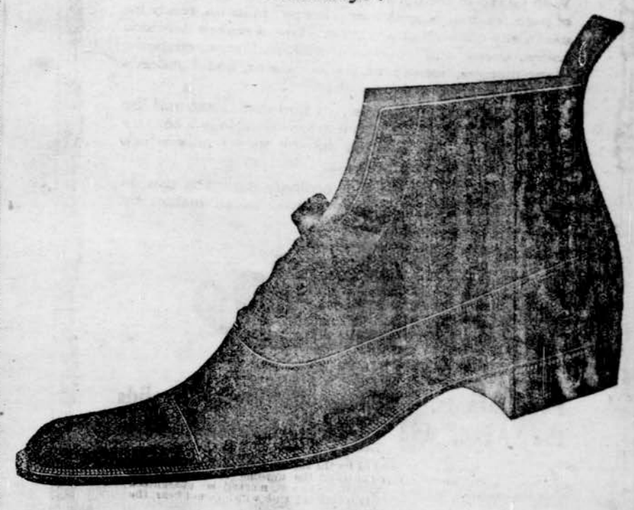

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ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to inform the publicare the subscribers and readers of "Bombay Chronicle" that we are going to help by giving half the profits to the Lucy Aratla Asylum Charitable Institution, Nadiad, and the Madras Teachers' Home, therefore we request the public to give one trial to Our exercise Kingworm Ointment and help the charitable institutions and oblige.

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INDIAN FINANCE.

Continued from page 6.

vants. He would not, therefore, abolish all pensions and leave charges. But so long as the Indian Government maintains a host of foreigners in the public service, it will not be able to draft its Leave and Pension rules in conformity with all reasonable demands of public economy. In this consideration, moreover, the present writer has made no allowance for the serious economic loss to India—commonly known as the Drain—which the payment of such huge sums to pensioners, etc. resident in England involves. India's national wealth is *pro tanto* reduced, her industries are robbed of capital in proportion, surplus population is deprived of adequate employment and her currency and financial arrangements have to be based not on grounds suitable to the economic development of India, but with a view to meet mostly easily the foreign demands by way of "Home" charges.

Salaries of Viceroy and Governors.

In the case of the salaries of the Viceroy, Governors of provinces, Commander-in-Chief great judicial, administrative and military officers, a certain proportion may be said to be due to *the need of maintaining the prestige or dignity* of a given post. *This is a primitive view of such* dignities. The President of the United States is not a whit less dignified or powerful, because he serves his term at the White House on a salary one-third that of the Viceroy of India—without reckoning the latter's contract and household and sumptuary and tour allowances at all. The prestige of such poste or their holders lies in the affection of the people, their dignity in the happiness of the people. The proposals made in this article for a general reduction of all the higher salaries by 50 per cent of the excess over Rs. 60,000 a year have nothing to do with the prestige or the dignity of these posts; but are dictated entirely and exclusively by economic considerations. Besides the moral value of renunciation by the most favourably situated officers upon the rank and file cannot be exaggerated. The same observation may apply—mutatis mutandis—to the various Executive Councillors and Ministers. They involve in the Indian as well as the Provincial Governments an unnecessary multiplication of departments and officers, which is objectionable not only because it causes needless delay in public business, but also because it results in a considerable waste of money. *The Viceregal Executive Council*, for example, *does not now need six ordinary members*. The work now remaining with that body may well be discharged by 3 men, or four, if we add a special Member for Communications. The abolition of needless departments would result in an economy of several lakhs a year; but its real importance lies in the moral value of such examples.

Scandal of Travelling Allowances.

The Travelling allowances already discussed incidentally under the Railways—*are a crying scandal* right from the tour charges of the Governors and Viceroys down to the T. A. of the lowest officer. *They are not meant to be, but they are often twisted to be a source of extra income to the recipient.* The total charge, civil and military, central and provincial, could not be much under 5 crores, 2 *crores of which at least would be a gift to the touring officer*. With a system of State-owned railways like ours there ought to be no surprise at the suggestion that there is room for substantial economy in this direction.

The remarks in this connection have necessarily covered, at least in part, the transactions of the Provincial as well as the Central Government. With a total civil administration charge of nearly 70 crores in salaries, establishments allowances and pensions there is room for an economy of at least 7 crores:—

3 crores in Salaries.
2 crores in Tour and other allowances.
2 crores in Non-effective charges.

In the case of the Central Government, civil expenditure and miscellaneous charges, this principle would effect a saving of 1.5 crores at least. If part or whole of this saving is used to improve the lot of the poorer members of the Public Services no one with a right public spirit in the country would object.

Lastly one must notice the head of Exchange, which in the current financial year is budgetted to result in a loss of Rs. 9,95,50,000. The following table shows the loss incurred during the last 5 years on account of Exchange:—

Year.	Gain.	Loss.
1918-19	7,25,16,177	
1919-20		
1920-21		3,23,39,526.
R.E. 1921-22		8,49,92,000.
B.E. 1922-23.		9,95,50,000
	7,25,16,177	21,68,81,526.

Net loss 14,43,65,349.

This is a loss brought to book in the figures of the Government of India since the Exchange became last unsettled. Its real volume is much greater. The exchange problem would not be finally solved until we have an honest gold standard and gold currency statutorily placed beyond the incompetent tinkering of our present financial authorities. If all the recommendations made in this series are adopted, the position would be altered radically as follows:—In round figures the present realisable Revenue may be taken at Rs. 120 crores and Expenditure at Rs. 150 crores. Under the proposals made the Revenue heads would improve to Rs. 142 crores, *without* the Provincial contributions, and expenditure to Rs. 134 crores, including a naval charge which would thus leave ample room for reduction in taxation sadly overdue notably in regard to that section of our people, which, being the poorest, are the least heard of—the agricultural public in the ryotwari regions. A remission of 8 or 10 crores of taxation would mean to this section a relief of which the average publicist has no conception. But will the Government or the Inchcape Committee have the courage to endorse these proposals?

(Concluded.)

The Ulemas of the famous Madrasah, Arabia Islamia (Muslim Arabic College) have issued a "Fatwa" that it is unlawful to attend the lectures of women (Bi-Amman) according to the laws of their Propet.)

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

MONDAY, 4th DECEMBER, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

30-23—269-22—Crawford B and Co, Muller Maclean and Co., Kadarbhoy Mulla Ismailji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

55-22—3373-20—Motichand and D, Jagubhai Dalpabhai, Maneckchand Gordhandas N C Dalal and Co

79-22—639-22—Little and Co, The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd, Dinanath Hemraj, Thakoredas and Co,

43-22—257-22—Shroff and Lam, Jehangir Hormusji Cama and others, Jamal Haji Nurmahomed Ebrahim and others, Little and Co.

59-22—1014-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co, E H Jeemabhoy.

61-22—890-22—Little and Co, Abdul Gafur Abdul Hakoor, Weld and Co, Little and Co.

65-22—676-21—Ramanlal and Co., Panachand Narsey, Stanley Dobson.

66-22—691-21—Ramanlal and Co., Panachand Narsey Benjamin A. Gibbs.

66-22—379-21—Soonderdas and Co. Hathibhay Kallianji, Khimji Herji Kayani, Ardeshir H D and Co.

70-22—1750-20—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein Habib and Co, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

54-22—Re Arbitration Act—Captain and V Shadiram Asharam, Dhurmasi Jetha and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

81-22—1660-22—Payne and Co, Nathumal Shonimal, Boman Khodadad Irani and anr Mulla and M, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

82-22—2387-22—Chitnis K and M, Sidick Haji Allarakhia, Tarmahomed Haji Husein and others, Dharamsey D and Co.

86-22—1962-22—Wadia G and Co, Lelitia Imric and anr. Micheal Conway, Subnis G and S.

63-21—3372-19—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Alibhai Gulam Husein and Sons, Fereira and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2277-22—Sukhtanker and G, Bhalchandra Sitaram Sukhtanker, Abdul Rehamn Haji Mahomed Abba, Edgelorn G W and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

265-22—Dabholkar and Co, Ranchhodlal Chagoobhai Desai, Manilal Chunilal Shah and others. Fereira and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2008-12—Chitnis K and M, Nariman Hormusji Patel v Kagdi Jenumiya Haji Miya. Dallas and Co.

1580-22—Craigie B and Co, Mitters Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Haji Buchha Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

1696-22—Ramanlal and Co, Albert Cabral v Pascoal Rodrigues and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

612-12—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Valli Mahomed Abdulla and anr. Judah and S.

1435-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Dewji Nagdu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2685-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nanalal Parbhuram, Malji Th and Co.

2382-20—Daphtary F. and D, Charles Perrett v. Gerard Wilson, Payne and Co.

2297-22—Purnanand and C, Vithalji Jethabhai v Sukhlal Monji, Shah and C.

1936-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Fazalbhai Jumnabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1380-22—N C Dalal and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1396-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhai and others.

1916-20—Madhavji and Co, K N Choksey and Co. v Bhimji Khimji, Mehta L and Co

2194-20—M B Chothia, Dayashanker Lakhminarayan v. M. Esoofali and Sons, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

(In Division Court No. 53.)

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

2747-22—Hiralal and Co, Damoder Sawalram Yande v The National Democratic Publishing Co and ors, Rustamji and Ginwalla, Motichand and D.

3089-22—Tyabji D and Co, Ratanlal Mulchand and others v Sadashiv Rajaram and Co, nd another, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3738-22—Rustomji and G. Rattansey Sarayanji v Laxmibai widow and another, Pandia and Co.

3835-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Tarachand Lal chand v Anubhai Kalidas and others, M B Chothia and Co.

4278-22.—Vachha and Co, Ambalal Narsidas v. Motilal Dayaram Kang and S.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4193-22—Captain and V, George Grierson Kiss v Malkhan Khan Pathan.

3553-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ebrahim Mahomed Hatia and ors v Cooverji Cursetji Bhesania, Merwanji K and Co.

4850-21—Captain and V, Haji Yosoof Haji Esmail Sobani v J V De Souza and anr, Manilal and Kher.

5195-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Baburao Ganesh and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5199-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Vinayak Babaji and ors, Manilal and Kher.

5200-21—Daphtary F and D, Rangildas Laloobhai v Govind Atmaram and ors, Manilal and Kher.

127-22—Dastur and Co, Hamid bin Ali and anr v Najamae widow and ors, Unwalla P and P. Daphtary F and D.

1035-22—Payne and Co, Mulraj Khatao v Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji, Captain and V.

2307-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Kallianji and anr v Muccadum Thakoo and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

2829-22—Thakordas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Harakhji Dayabhai.

2860-22—Thakoredas and D, Jwaladut Motilal and ors v Jamnadas Gordhandas.

2998-22—Manilal and K, Kikabhoy Jafferji Abdulalli v Shaik Fayazuddin Shaik Yakinudin and anr.

3131-22—Shroff and Lam, Feroze Faredoon Dabee and anr v Cawasji Khursetji and ors.

3132-22—Captain and V, Ardeshir Bomanji Dubash v M K Hiramaneck.

3163-22—Purnanand and Clubwalla, Kakalbhoy Bhuderbhai Vakil v Shivlal Totaram. Raghavaya N and Co.

3098-22—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Ratanbai Cursetji Nusserwanji Wadia, C and Co., Smetham B. and L.

LONG CAUSE.

2063-22—Merwanji K and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Romer and others, Haridas Purshottam and anr., Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

(In Division Court No. 43.)

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

3860-21—Little and Co, R Sanghavi, J F Karaka and Co, Wadia G and Co.

To be mentioned (in Court.)

In Re Indian Arbitration Act, Wadia G and Co, Haridas Walji and Co, Khaisi Budha and others, Mehta and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and ors, Dhabholkar and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—8-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, Balaram Ganpatrao and others, Jehangir and S, Thakoredas and D, Payne and Co.

3496-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, Simon Motilal, Judah and S.

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A noted Physician once said:—

"We lavish money on our houses to secure perfect drainage for them, but we fail to secure it for ourselves. If the main drainage system of our dwelling house leaks, saturating the subsoil with sewerage matter, we soon put ourselves in communication with Sanitary authorities.

"Yet we permit the main excretory system of our bodies to harbour foul, stinking and putrifying substances which overflow into all our tissues, flooding them with living disease-producing-germs, and are surprised and often aggrieved because we are stricken down with illness."

Continued Constipation will weaken the strongest constitution. Why continue to let Poison seep into your system and break down your Health?

USE CHEBULINE

and get rid of your Constipation. Chebuline is not a laxative nor a cathartic. It is a pure extract of vegetables which makes up the deficiency of the right amount of vegetable that is required in your daily food to correct the action of your bowels.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO TEST OUR WONDERFUL PLANCHETTE.
REMARKABLE PRESS OPINION.

The "H. Kesari," Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26:—"We have receive a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof Kotie's invention. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon, Esq., of Messrs. Brown and Co. Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921:—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came here from India, I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainments I am in success every time with your Planchette."

I. B Honnavarkar, Esq., of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., writes from Bombay on the 23rd September 1921:—"I am glad to infrom you that I am successful in getting answer from the Planchette that I bought from you recently."

ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS TO:—

THE MANAGER, THE MAGICAL CO, DEPT: B HANSI. INDI

BIJAPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 2.

Grand preparations were made at Bijapur District Conference. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, president-elect of the Conference arrived here by motor from Athni and was received by prominent leaders and taken in procession through the town. The Conference commenced at 5 p.m. in the Chatre's Theatre. Shet Narayandas reviewed the present situation in his address as the chairman of the Reception Committee. Then Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's election to the chair was formally adopted. Mr. Gangadhar Rao delivered his stirring address ex tempore.

ELECTIONS TO A.I.C.C.

The general body of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee also met here this afternoon. The annual elections of the office bearers of the K.P.C.C. and fifteen members to the All-India Congress Committee from the Karnatak were held. Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Majli, Yalgi, Kemhhavi, Kowjalgi, Nilkanthappa Sugandhi, Abdulla Saheb Akki, R. Venkat Ram, Umachgi, Hardikar, Karnad Sadhasiv Rao, Bhojrao, Mohamed Sherur, Kalyanpurkar and Razavi were elected the Karnatic representatives to the All-India Committee. Messrs. Dambal, Majli and Kembhavi were elected the General Secretaries of the Provincial Committee.

PROTEST AGAINST BERAR RURAL SERVICE CESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 1.

Amant the proposed enhancement of the Rural Service Cess in Berar called "The Mahar and Jaglia cess" the Yeotmal District Association has sent a wire to the Government of India asking them to refrain from giving sanction to the proposals of the local Government and return the draft to the C. P. Government for modifications in consonance with public opinion expressed in several hundred petitions submitted by the Berar ryots. The Association has drawn the attention of the Viceroy to the likelihood of an outburst of popular indignation likely to disturb the harmonious relations between the people and the Government throughout Berar if the law is passed despite public protests. The new proposals enable the local Government and the local bodies to enhance the incidence of taxation from 24 to 57 pies per rupee of land revenue on the agriculturists besides the non-agriculturists who were hitherto exempt. It adversely affects the vested rights of Hardars and Jahgirdars. Discontent has consequently spread among all these classes and they are also joining the District Association in demanding that the Government of India should withhold their consent to the aforesaid proposas.

The Madras Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine among other matters, the relation of railway administrations with the Provincial and local administrations and make suggestions for securing the co-operation of railways in checking the spread of infectious diseases.

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Next new Frock Coats for Chauffeurs Rs. 10-0 to 15-0 each.

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Largest importer of Part-worn Clothing,
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GAYA CONGRESS.

FACILITIES FOR LADY DELEGATES.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Reception Committee :

Swarajyapuri,
Gaya, Nov. 28.

For the convenience of lady delegates attending the Congress, special family huts are being built. These houses will be removed from the general quarters and will be provided with latrines and bathing arrangements within the block itself. Of course there will be a special ladies' gallery in the pandal as usual. Every arrangement has been made to help the purdanashin ladies to keep their purdah. They will be attended to by volunteers of their own sex. Gentlemen desiring to bring their families can do so without any hesitation.

It is represented to the Reception Committee that all people interested in the Congress movement could not afford to attend the Congress and that therefore special tickets should be issued to those who desire to rear the distinguished leaders and to have their darshan. The Committee recognise the force of the suggestion that at no other time could it be possible to get the darshan of all the leaders at one and the same time. It has therefore been decided to issue four annas special tickets for the purpose. Holders of this ticket will be allowed to enter the pandal and to attend other meetings specially convened for them when the Congress does not actually hold its sittings.

Editors of newspapers and news agencies are requested to write to the Director of Publicity without delay to enable Press seats to be reserved. Daily newspapers will be given 2 to 3 tickets as the case may be. The reporters will be supplied with the necessary permits at the Ticket office, on production of letters of authority from their respective Editors.

VISITORS.

It is diffieult to individually answer the innumerable enquiries from intending visitors from all parts of India as to whether the Council question will come up again before the Congress. Of course, it will, since the All-India Congress Committee has referred the matter to the Gaya Congress. Most of the provinces are sending their full quota, and we expect that this will be the largest attended session of the Congress. Both the pro-Council and anti-Council parties are martialling their forces and the question will be thrashed out in all its bearings before the National Parliament. It is bound to be an interesting session. To all accounts, it will be the most unique one in the Congress history.

It is also asked if we would reserve the Rs. 25 tickets. Visitors are reminded that in no case it could be done. We can reserve only those seats of the value of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. Other tickets should be purchased in advance. In all cases, applications for visitors tickets should be necessarily accompanied by the charges payable for them.

VOLUNTEERS.

An overwhelmingly large number of applications from all parts of the country has been received. It is very happy to find that there is such a great eagerness among the people for serving the Congress, but as the number to be selected is very limited the Committee has regretfully to reject a large number of these applications. It has been decided that individual applicants from outside the province should not be accepted. The applications from volunteer corps or associations for sending contingents are being considered and intimation to them is being sent as to whether the applications have been accepted or not. Applicants who do not get any reply or intimation should consider that their applications have been rejected. It is not possible to reply individually to every applicant.

Volunteers selected should reach Gaya on the 16th of December. They must themselves bear the expenses of their journey to and from Gaya. They must be prepared to stay for three weeks and must put on only khadi dress, white kurta and Gandhi cap being compulsory.

PROTEST AGAINST GURDWARA BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 1.

Sardar Gulab Singh, Member of the Legislative Assembly and Sardar Sirpal Singh Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council have sent telegrams to the Viceroy requesting him to withhold his assent to the Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The District Magistrate, Sialkot, has sanctioned the prosecutions of six Indian police officers for perjury who, it is alleged, gave false evidence against some local leaders who were challenged under section 143, I.P.C., in March last.

• • • •

The Rawalpindi police have recently arrested a Pathan when the latter was attempting to sell a gun to a police informer. When arrested he was found in possession of a loaded pistol and a long knife.

• • • •

With regard to the trouble in the Madras agency tracts it is said that the rebels continue to be elusive, but their morale has deteriorated considerably. They seem to have suffered quite as much as the police force from the recent cyclonic weather.

• • • •

A Madura message says that it had been raining incessantly for the last two days throughout the district. It is reported that the railway line between Vadipatti and Sholavandan is under water and the Rameswaram Express from Madras has been detained at Vadipatti, while the same express that left Madura last night has been detained at Sholavandan. The River Vaigai is in high floods. The northern portion of the town bordering the river is under water and the residential quarter of the middle class labourers is also submerged.

• • • •

Apropos the Hindu-Muslim trouble in Tiptur (Mysore) seventeen Hindus were placed under arrest on November 30th. The police with a few Mohamadanss went round the town and arrested those pointed out by the latter. The Police Superintendent sent for the leading Hindu and asked him if the Hindus would compromise. The town is quiet.

• • • •

Some progress has been made in connection with the installation of wireless telephone in the Moplah tracts of Malabar, a few sets having been installed already and messages transmitted and received with their help.

• • • •

Anent the proposed enhancement of Rural Service Cess in Berar called the Mahar and Jaglia Cess the Yeotmal District Association has sent a wire to the Government of India asking them to refrain from giving sanction to the proposals of the local government and return the draft to the C.P. Government for modifications in consonance with the public opinion expressed in several hundred petitions submitted by the Berar ryots.

• • • •

A press communique states that Subedar Amar Singh Jethedar of the Military Jatha is alive and quite well now. Any rumours to the contrary are incorrect.

• • • •

The "Leader" publishes a case of Sati in village Mahita (Hardoi District) where the husband died on a night. The widow remained calm the whole night. In the morning she urged her sons to take the dead body and prepare a huge pile. When the pile was prepared she sat on it with the husband's head on her lap. The sons were requested to set fire thrice but would not. Thereupon, she came down, set fire to the pile herself and when it began to burn jumped on it and burnt herself to death.

• • • •

The death took place on Friday morning of Mr. C. F. Cowie, (of the Indian Finance Department), Deputy Auditor General stationed at Delhi. Mr. Cowie joined the Finance Department in 1900.

• • • •

Another Madura message of the same date Dec. 1, states:—Line between Silaiman and Manamadura has been extensively breached. The transhipment of passengers will be impossible for at least four days and the probable detention of traffic to a week—(A.P.).

• • • •

Owing to the bursting of three tanks due to abnormal rainfall the south of the bridge No. 202 at mile 206/8 and 9 between Vendod and Venkatagiri has been washed away for a distance of 100 ft, and the north approach of the same bridge washed away for 20 ft. Transhipment is impossible and through running will not be restored for some days.

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50 Tons, Double Bu l Headed Rails, 80 lbs. per yard, 30 to 32 feet long each piece, suitab e for Electric Transmission Line Po es	Rs.	70	0	0 Each.
500 Stay Rods, 6 and 8 feet long, complete	,,	15	0	0 ,,
50 Tons Galvanized Strand Wire 7-strand 1/4 in. dia. ..	,,	20	0	0 Cwt.
1200 Pole Brackets, 4, 5, 6 feet long, with Insulator holes .. .. Rs. 8/- to	,,	15	0	0 Each.
5000 High Tension Insulators, Pin Type, with ga vanized stalks with bolts and nuts.	,,	40	0	0 Dozen.
10 Tons Galvanized Guard Wire, 1/4 in. and 3/16 in. dia. ..	,,	30	0	0 Cwt.
Shackle Insulators for Guard Wire	,,	6	0	0 Doz.
Sub-station Distribution Frame, complete with arms, for mounting high tension device	,,	550	0	0 Each.

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5	Tons	S.W.G.	000	3	Tons.	S.W.G.	4	A 1 at e. 0-13 lb.
3	do.	do.	00	3	do.	do.	5	
5	do.	do.	0	3	do.	do.	6	
2	do.	do	1	2	do.	do.	8	
2	do.	do.	2	5	do.	do.	10	
2	do.	do.	3					

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW BY THE PRESS.

LE FIGARO.

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Following out the eminent Professor's theories, a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name **Elixir Godineau** the effects of which are surprising."

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L'ECHO DE PARIS.

"The great success of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L'EVENEMENT

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No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the power of nutrition, **diabets**, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish, then, that can be expressed is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into everyday use."

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de li Sante.*)

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All of these admit having precribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.*" DR. JULES LAFAGE.
Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

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DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Not only is the **Elixir Godineau** all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essnetial element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis, having become cavernous and honeycomed through diseases

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal dela Sante.*").

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